NEGRO YEAR BOOK

—AND—

Annual Encyclopedia of the Negro

1912

MONROE N. WORK

In Charge of Research and Records, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Negro Year Book has been planned to meet the growing demand from all parts of the United States and some portions of the old world for accurate and concise information in regard to the history and progress of the Negro race. This book has grown out of a systematic attempt to supply that demand. It is based to a large extent on the inquiries that have come to the Tuskegee Institute and have been turned over to the Department of Research, of which Monroe N. Work, the author of this work, is the head, for reply.

The book attempts, as far as possible, to summarize all the information available in regard to existing conditions. It contains also a list of articles and publications of various sorts, carefully classified to meet the needs of those who desire further information than can be provided in a mere book of reference.

The information in the present volume has been arranged in a concise, systematic form so as to make it easy of reference. The book is not published as a business venture although it may be so later, provided it finds a sufficient number of readers. In order to determine whether there is sufficient demand for the Year Book to warrant its continued publication in succeeding years a price of twenty-five cents has been placed upon it, postage, five cents. A considerable reduction will be made to persons desiring ten copies or more.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Tuskegee Institute,
March 1, 1912.

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MONROE N. WORK,
1912.

BOLEY, OKLAHOMA

PROGRESSIVE NEGRO TOWN

It is the center of a rich farming country, owned largely by Negroes, and is one of the fastest growing towns in the State.

Pop., 1907-824; 1910-1334; 1912-3000.

Abundant and wholesome water supply.

Wide and well graded streets.

Four miles of paved sidewalks.

Electric light, telephone and water systems.

One newspaper.

Twenty-three brick and stone business buildings.

Four gins, one laundry, one bottling works.

Four schools (including Creek and Seminole College).

Eight churches.

One bank, cash resources, $100,000.00.

A commercial club.

For further information concerning resources of the town, and opportunities for investment,

Write T. M. HAYNES, Cor. Secretary

OF THE BOLEY COMMERCIAL CLUB.

MOUND BAYOU, MISSISSIPPI

The most noted Negro Town in the United States.

FOUNDED IN 1887 BY ISAIAH T. MONTGOMERY.

Surrounded by a Negro farming community in which colored men own and control thirty thousand acres of land.

The Bank of Mound Bayou, John W. Frances, Pres., Chas. Banks, Cashier, is one of the largest and most successful in the South.

Good schools, Carnegie library, a newspaper, telephone and electric lights, all advantages of a modern country town.

The Mound Bayou Oil Mill, erected at a cost of nearly $100,000, has just been completed.

Mound Bayou is situated in the Yazoo Delta.

The richest strip of land in the United States.

It is surrounded by a large Negro population and is capable of unlimited expansion.

Here is a chance for a man with brains and vision.

For further information address:

CHARLES BANKS, or
ISAIAH T. MONTGOMERY.

The North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association

HOME OFFICE, DURHAM, N. C.

The largest Negro Insurance Company in the world. Organized 1899

Annual Report for 1911 shows

Premium Income	**$ 260,000**
Paid in Benefits	**108,762**
Assets	**122,012**
Insurance in force	**2,556,200**

Operating in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia

JOHN MERRICK, President and Founder
A. M. MOORE, M. D., Secretary and Treasurer
C. C. SPAULDING, V. Pres. and Gen'l. Mgr.

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

GEORGIA HEADQUARTERS:
155 Auburn Ave., Atlanta

SOUTH CAROLINA HEADQUARTERS:
1001 W. Washington St., Columbia

STATEMENT

Alabama Penny Savings Bank

OCTOBER 30th, 1911

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$	241,735.07
Overdrafts		2,119.90
Bonds and Stocks Owned by the Bank		30,150.00
Furniture and Fixtures		7,110.98
Other Real Estate		65,399.09
Due from Banks and Bankers in this State		48,301.56
Due from Banks and Bankers in Other States		2,000.00
Currency		18,505.00
Gold		3,800.00
Silver, Nickels and Pennies		1,525.10
Checks and Cash Items		949.81
Total	**$**	**421,596.51**

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Paid in	$	57,791.00
Undivided Profits Less Current Expenses and Taxes paid		6,813.69
Due to Banks and Bankers in this State		10,000.00
Individual Deposits Subject to Check		232,418.33
Savings Deposits		1,046.19
Time Certificates		97,930.67
Cashier's Checks		596.63
Bills Payable		15,000.00
Total	**$**	**421,596.51**

IN THE LAST THREE YEARS WE HAVE PAID $15,500.00 IN DIVIDENDS

Our last statement, September 15, 1911 was $400,352.36. November 1, 1911, $421,596.51

OFFICERS

W. R. PETTIFORD, Pres., President National Negro Bankers' Asso.
B. H. HUDSON, Cashier, Large Real Estate Owner.
J. O. DIFFAY, Vice-President, Real Estate Owner.
P. F. CLARKE, Assistant Cashier, Treasurer, 16th St. Bapt. Church.

We are erecting a five story reinforced concrete building on 18th Street between 3rd and 4th Avenues

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IN MACON COUNTY, ALABAMA

Tuskegee Institute is in the center of this County. Farm lands for sale. Unusual advantages for learning the best methods of farming. Up to date churches, intelligent progressive ministers. Fifty-six good seven and eight months rural public schools in this county, near which five hundred farm homes can be bought on reasonable terms.

For further information come to see or write,
CLINTON J. CALLOWAY, Agent, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute

HAMPTON, - VIRGINIA

HOLLIS B. FRISSELL, Principal.
FRANK K. ROGERS, Treasurer.

WHAT IT IS—An undenominational school for the training of teachers and leaders in agriculture and trades and community work. Founded in 1868 by Samuel Chapman Armstrong for the instruction of Negro Youth. Indians admitted in 1878.

AIM—"To train selected . . . youth who shall go out and teach and lead their people."

COURSES—Academic; Agriculture; Business; Home Economics; Library Methods; Matrons' Course; Teachers' Training; Trade Courses in Blacksmithing, Bricklaying and Plastering, Cabinet-making, Carpentry, Machine Work, Painting, Printing, Shoe-making, Steamfitting and Plumbing, Tailoring, Tinsmithing, Upholstery, and Wheelwrighting.

ENROLLMENT—Girls, 564; Boys, 680; Total, 1244.

RESULTS—Graduates, 1612; Ex-students, over 6000. Outgrowths of Hampton: Tuskegee, Calhoun, Mt. Meigs and many small schools for Negroes.

NEEDS—$125,000 annually above regular income; $4,000,000 Endowment Fund; 350 Scholarships, of $100 each, needed annually for worthy students.

THE HAMPTON NEGRO CONFERENCE

SESSION, 1912, JUNE 17 and 18

The Annual Negro Conference of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, is held each year immediately following the session of the Summer School.

Questions affecting the physical, mental, and spiritual life of the white and colored people are discussed, and ample opportunity is given at the public and round-table meetings to exchange ideas freely.

There have been many helpful outgrowths of the Conference; for example, The Negro Organization Society; Virginia Colored Anti-tuberculosis League; Virginia Federation of Colored Women; Ministers' Circles; and School Improvement Leagues.

Topics to be discussed:

Relation of Negro Laborer to the Trade Union.

The Minister and the Community: School Administration of Secondary and High Schools.

Educational Progress.

The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute's Annual Negro Farmers' Conference and Fair.

HAMPTON, - VIRGINIA

This Conference and Fair is held each year, in the month of November.

Hundreds of enterprising and prosperous Negro farmers gather annually at Hampton Institute to learn better methods of farming and to exchange ideas on community improvement work.

The Farmers' Conference is a telling testimony of the thrift and progress of Virginia Negroes and an indication of what is being quietly done through the cooperation of many agents—the preacher, the teacher, the supervisor, the farm demonstration agent, the business man, the housewife—to solve the perplexing problems.

THE 1912 MEETING WILL BE HELD NOVEMBER 13, 14.

THE TUSKEGEE

Normal and Industrial Inst.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.

An undenominational industrial school for Negroes. Founded in 1881.

A school where a colored boy or girl can work their way.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Principal.

A school where young men and women can learn a trade while they are getting a grammar and high school education.

Students must be fourteen years of age, of good character, sound body, and alert mind.

The educational plant consists of 2,345 acres of land and one hundred and three buildings.

Number of teachers, 180. Enrollment, 1642.

Practical training in following trades:

Farming, truck gardening, fruit growing, care and management of horses and mules, dairy husbandry, dairying, swine raising, beef production and slaughtering, canning, and veterinary science, architectural and mechanical drawing, blacksmithing, brickmasonry, plastering and tile-setting, carpentry, electrical engineering, founding, harness-making, carriage-trimming, machine shop practice, plumbing and steam-fitting, painting, printing, wood-turning and saw milling, steam-engineering, shoemaking, tinsmithing, tailoring, wheelwrighting, greenhouse work, road building and landscape gardening, bookkeeping and accounting, nursing, dressmaking, millinery, ladies tailoring, cooking, laundering, soapmaking, basketry, broommaking, mattress-making and upholstering. : : : : :

WARREN LOGAN, Treasurer.

For further information address,

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Principal.

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State which had not decreased in population. The Negroes of the County are provided with good rural schools that run eight months; they have good churches, are well protected and there is very little tendency to move about.

A decision very far-reaching in its effects upon Negro labor was handed down by the United States Supreme Court in January. This was the case of Alonzo Bailey and involved the constitutionality of the Alabama law which permitted a person to be imprisoned if he entered into a contract to labor and ceased laboring before he fulfilled the contract. Bailey had jumped his contract and been arrested. His case was carried up from Montgomery, Alabama. The United States Supreme Court declared the Alabama law unconstitutional.

The success of the cotton Picking machine seems assured. At an exhibit of the Campbell Cotton Picking Machine in Boston, April 12, several speakers referred to the probable effect it would have on Negro labor. Two prominent white men of Texas, Mr. Mike H. Thomas of Dallas and E. A. Calvin of Houston, were of the opinion that the cotton picking machine instead of injuring Negro labor would ultimately help it just as any other invention had eventually helped labor. Dr. Booker T. Washington, speaking on this occasion said that the cotton picking machine when extensively employed would give the Negroes and in fact the whole South more time to raise other things. At present over three-fourths of the whole year is spent in planting, cultivating and gathering the cotton crop.

During the year there was considerable newspaper discussion as to the passing of the colored waiters and bell boys in many of the leading hotels of the country. The waiters, themselves, participated largely in the discussion. W. Forest Cozart, one of the best known colored waiters in the United States, and the author of the "Waiters' Manual," gave as reasons why colored waiters are losing out "race prejudice, the influx of foreigners, lack of competent head waiters and the tendency of colored waiters to make waiting a temporary vocation in which there is little effort to perfect themselves."

In New York City the Hotel Managers' Association is said to have reached an agreement to get rid of all colored help in favor of white. At a meeting held in August a resolution was adopted declaring that any hotel in New York employing colored waiters, etc., was not considered first-class. After that time many well known hotels discharged their colored help.

Organized Labor.

Negroes during the year made gains in the field of organized labor. At the 1910 annual meeting of the National Council of the American Federation of Labor a resolution was unanimously

Organized Labor.—Con.

passed inviting Negroes and all other races into the Labor Federation. The officers of the Federation were instructed to take measures to see that Negro workmen as well as workmen of other races were brought into the Unions. Following out this policy steps were taken to unionize the Negro working in the Pittsburg District. At New Orleans in October the Negro longshoremen were admitted to the International Longshoremen's Union. T. V. O'Connor, President of the International Union, was present and in his address urged fair play between white and black laborers. He said: "We are not going to take up social equality but we can if we achieve the proper organization bring about industrial equality. To you colored men I will say that the white man is ready and willing to assist you to get the same wages and working conditions that he enjoys, but you must stand ready to assist yourselves."

In April R. L. Hogan of Trenton, New Jersey, was selected as one of the Central Labor Union delegates by the Teamsters' Union. When the secretary of the Union was asked why a Negro had been honored by being appointed a delegate he said, "Mr. Hogan is a man of high standing. He is a team driver and the color of a man does not enter into consideration when a trades' union picks its representative."

Among the 4,000 conductors that recently attended the annual meeting of the National Railway Conductors of America at Jacksonville, Florida, there were four Negroes. At the eighteenth biennial session of the National Association of Letter Carriers which met at Rochester, New York, fifteen Negro delegates were present.

In March the white firemen of the Queen and Crescent Railroad struck because of a controversy over Negro firemen. The contention was that under the working agreement with the road the Negroes were ineligible for any work except on locals, slow freight trains, and yard engines. The Road maintained that the Negroes were entitled to promotion on the same terms as the white men. The settlement of the strike was on the whole in favor of the Negro firemen. They are not to have more than half of the best passenger and preferred freight runs and are not to be assigned to those except by seniority and for fitness.

In October on the Georgia and Florida Railroad the white firemen went out on a strike for higher wages. The Negro firemen also struck. Mobs composed of whites and Negroes held up trains. The Negroes were as violent as the whites. The strikers won and both the white and Negro firemen received more pay.

In August the white union carpenters working on a job at Key West, Florida, struck because two Negro workmen were discharged. The dispute was arbitrated and settled by the reinstatement of the Negroes.

Report of English Industrial Commission on Negro Labor in United States.

The published report, made to the English Parliament in 1911 by a commission sent by the English Board of Trade to the United States to investigate the cost of living in American towns, gives important information concerning the occupations of Negroes in American cities. The report says: "The Negro population of New York, in spite of the industrial barriers that exist there, contains within itself most of the elements, professional, trading and industrial, that go to make up the life of other and more normally situated communities." In Atlanta it was found that about three-fourths of the bricklayers are colored, but the majority of the carpenters are white. Separate unions exist for each race. Nominally, the rate of wages for white and colored labor in the trades is the same. Most employers, however, it was found maintained that the average efficiency of the colored workmen is less than that of the white, and that the predominant wages of the two classes of workmen therefore differ slightly in favor of the white. "One large employer, however, held that the mulatto as a bricklayer had a value exceeded by no one and in his own case the highest paid workmen were colored." In Baltimore it was found that the Negroes owing to their history and numbers occupy a very important position in the working class element of the population. They generally find employment of an unskilled order as laborers in all kinds of industrial establishments. An overwhelming majority in the building trades are Negroes.

The Birmingham, Alabama, district has perhaps a larger number of Negro workmen than any other district in the United States. "The building and mining industries are the two in which the white and colored races come into the most direct competition with one another, yet it cannot be said that in either of these industries a situation exists which occasions any very serious friction."

The commission found that among Birmingham employers, "opinions differed strongly on the question whether colored men are likely to displace white men in the skilled occupations in building. Those who employ one or the other exclusively are satisfied that their policy is right." In Cleveland Negroes were found in the steel and wire works, as plasterers, hod carriers, teamsters and janitors.

In Memphis "All the unskilled work and the lower paid work in the skilled trades is done by Negroes. In the transport trades and also in certain industries, such as the making of bricks and cottonseed oil, the labor is almost entirely colored. The Negroes are, however, making their way into the skilled trades and in some woodworking establishments both whites and blacks were to be seen working side by side at skilled occupations."

Report of English Industrial Commission on Negro Labor in United States.—Con.

Concerning New Orleans the report says, "It is probable that in New Orleans there is a larger number of white and Negro people in very much the same economic position than in any other American city, or anywhere else in the world. The industries of New Orleans are of a kind which employ mainly unskilled or semi-skilled labor, with the result that both white men and Negroes are found doing the same kind of work and earning the same rates of pay."

In the Pittsburg District it was found that "Quite a hundred Negroes are employed in business, as printers, grocers, hairdressers, keepers of restaurants, caterers, etc. Many are employed by the municipality as policemen, firemen, messengers, postmen and clerks. A large number of workpeople in the building and iron and steel trades are Negroes, some being found in highly-skilled occupations."

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT.

Newspaper Reports.

That the Negro made progress in 1911 was indicated by the constantly recurring reports in Negro newspapers about what Negroes were doing in various cities. A report on Buffalo Negroes was headed "Good for Buffalo. Hundreds of Negroes Own their Homes, Colored Men Have Made Their Mark in the Newspaper World and One Real Estate Dealer Is Called an Expert—Progress All Along the Line." In this report it was stated that among the colored men who are making good in Buffalo is Edward W. Crosby, an important member of the editorial staff of the Buffalo Times; James Anderson, circulation manager of the Buffalo Morning Express, and William H. Talbert, a member of the Buffalo Real Estate Exchange.

A report from Pittsburg was headed: "Pittsburg Home Owners, Colored People in Iron City Keep Step With March of Progress." Another heading was "Building Brick Structures. Colored Men of Mississippi Capital Saying Nothing and Sawing Wood." Under the above a report from Jackson, Mississippi, stated that Dr. S. D. Redmond had completed a three-story brick building with a roof garden. The first story quarters the American Trust and Savings Bank, the second story is leased for offices, the third story is occupied by lodges, and the roof garden is utilized for vaudeville attractions. "The ground is being broken," says the same report, "for a new two-story brick building." "This will make four brick structures adjoining on Farish Street, all owned by Negroes."

National Negro Business League.

Another evidence of the progress in 1911 was the fact that the National Negro Business League, which met in annual session at Little Rock, Arkansas, held in many ways the largest and most successful meeting in its eleven years of existence. A mere enumeration of the subjects discussed at this meeting shows the wide range of Negro business activities. The more important of the subjects were "Raising and Shipping Fruits and Poultry," "Why I Am Called the Pickle King," "My Success as a Horticulturist," "My Success as a Wholesale Dealer in Grain, Hay and Fuel," "My Success as a Wholesale Dealer in Salt and Fresh Fish," "Negro Successes in the Cotton Market, in Banking, as Merchants, in Farming and Stock Raising, in Town Building, in Railroad Building and in the Coal and Iron Business." It was reported to the League that there was sixty-two banks being operated by Negroes—seven in Alabama, one in Arkansas, four in Florida, two in Georgia, two in Illinois, one in Kentucky, two in Maryland, one in Massachusetts, eleven in Mississippi, six in North Carolina, three in Oklahoma, one in Pennsylvania, four in Tennessee, five in Texas and twelve in Virginia. The National Negro Bankers' Association, an auxiliary of the National Negro Business League elected as its President W. R. Pettiford who is President of the Alabama Penny Savings Bank, the second oldest Negro bank in the country. Steps were taken by the Bankers' Association to organize a large central Negro bank to act for Negro banks in much the same capacity as the great banks of New York City act for the other banks of the country.

Prosperity of Secret Societies.

Financially Negro secret societies appear to be very prosperous. The Masonic Grand Lodge of Alabama at its annual meetings reported that $75,949.93 had been received during the year. The Colored Odd Fellows of Louisiana paid $36,000 for a three-story brick building in New Orleans. The United Brothers of Friendship erected a $20,000 building at Louisville, Kentucky. This Order in Texas collected during the year $67,459. $52,347 of this amount went to the widow's and orphan's fund. In no State do the secret societies handle more money than they do in Mississippi. At the annual meeting of the Masonic Grand Lodge of that State it was reported that during the year $230,000 had been expended for the payments of endowment benefits and that a balance of $19,000 was on hand. At the recent Biennial Convention of the Negro Odd Fellows of that State it was reported that during the two years, $507,000 had been paid out by the Treasurer for the benefit of widows and orphans and that a balance of $78,000 was on hand.

Prosperity of Secret Societies.—Con.

The Mississippi societies are not only giving attention to the collection of funds for sickness and death but are endeavoring to promote the health of the members. In their local and State meetings a considerable amount of time has been devoted to lectures on health and sanitation. Also at these meetings lectures on farming, domestic economy and other subjects have been given by experts from the United States Department of Agriculture and other places.

The Knights of Pythias are financially one of the strongest Negro Orders in the country. At the biennial session of the Supreme Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias which met in August in Indianapolis it was reported that over a million dollars had been collected for endowment; that there was in the Grand Lodge treasury $42,835; that the property owned by the Grand Lodge was valued at $776,294.55. The total real estate holdings of Order was valued at $1,500,000. It was decided at the Indianapolis meeting to begin the erection in Chicago of the Pythian Temple to cost between $150,000 and $200,000.

Property Owning.

Reports show that in 1911 the value of property on which Negroes paid taxes was: in Arkansas, $20,500,000; in Georgia, $32,234,437; in North Carolina, $28,600,000; in Pennsylvania, $13,000,000; in Virginia $27,000,000 and in Texas, $30,000,000. The total value of property owned by Negroes in the United States is estimated to be $600,000,000.

Segregation.

One of the effects of the progress of the Negro in property owning has been to bring about concerted efforts in several cities to restrict Negroes to certain districts. Baltimore has made the most extensive attempt. In December, 1910, a segregation bill was put through the Baltimore City Council. This bill was declared to be defective. A new bill was prepared, passed and repealed and in May the third segregation measure was passed. Suits are being brought to test the validity of the Baltimore Segregation Ordinance. It is reported that the efforts to segregate in Baltimore are not working any particular hardships on Negroes but are occasioning serious financial losses to white property owners.

In other cities as Atlanta, Kansas City, Norfolk, Richmond and St. Louis the efforts for legal segregation either failed or inconvenienced and caused financial loss mainly to white property owners.

At Spokane, Washington, a court decision was that Negroes cannot be excluded from buying peoperty in any particular place

Segregation.—Con.

in the State. A Negro, David Cole, had purchased land in a suburb of Spokane, but had been refused a deed on the ground of his color.

In the Harlem district of New York City, a certain white real estate dealer undertook to have Negroes excluded from a particular block on 138th Street. Nail and Parker, colored real estate dealers, acting on behalf of St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church, a wealthy Negro congregation, purchased the entire block involved for $620,000. The white tenants although objecting were evicted.

Progress in the Theatrical World.

1911 has been an especially successful year for Negro theatrical troupes many of which are owned by colored persons. The year has been notable for the large number of theatres for colored people that have sprung up in practically every city where there is a considerable number of Negroes. Ten years ago there was hardly a theatre for colored people in the entire United States. The Howard Theatre in Washington is one of the most pretentious theatres for colored people in the country. It has recently passed under colored management. In Indianapolis the Walker Theatre for colored people was erected at a cost of $55,000. In Philadelphia, John T. Gibson, proprietor of the Auditorium, has announced that he is preparing to erect an up-to-date theatre for colored people. The Johnson Amusement Company, composed of well-known New York colored men has had plans drawn for a $165,000 theatre building.

More and more Negro performers are writing their own plays and in many instances are writing compositions for white companies. An instance of this is that J. Rosamond Johnson and J. Lubrie Hill wrote the music and lyrics for the Folies Bergere of New York. Among the colored plays is "Dr. Beans From Boston," a musical play in three acts written by S. H. Dudley and Henry Troy with the music by Will H. Vodrey and lyrics by Henry C. Creamer. S. Tutt Whitney and others wrote "New Town" which is played by the Smart Set Company.

All the colored shows that have played on Broadway, New York, are said to have had colored musical directors. J. Rosamond Johnson directed the large orchestra composed of white musicians at the Folies Bergere while it played his compositions. Bert A. Williams, the famous colored actor, has for two seasons been the star of the Follies, a leading white Vaudeville Company.

A new feature is the using of colored actors to play roles in white casts. William A. Brady, one of America's leading producers is the father of the movement of selecting colored actors

Progress in the Theatrical World.—Con.

in white casts. In his comedy "Over Night" Tom Lemonier plays the part of the colored steward. Over Night Company No. 2 has Emile Nelson as the colored man in the cast and Over Night No. 3 Company has Barney Johnson as the colored member.

The colored vaudevillans received frequent recognition on Broadway in New York. During October four of the five large vaudeville houses had colored acts on their week's bill. At Hammerstein Victoria Theatre the Kraytons entertained in their hoop rolling act. The Spillers were at the Bronx Theatre; the Kemps at the Colonial Theatre; and Aida Overton Walker achieved great success at the Alhambra.

Inventions by Negroes in 1911.*

R. S. Conroy of Gary, Indiana, invented a rail that is designed to greatly influence railroad business.

A. B. Richey of New York City invented a telephone register. It is reported that its use will be of great advantage in making telephone calls.

In St. Louis a Negro invented the Billups' hydraulic scrubbing brush. A $30,000 company has been organized to manufacture this brush.

After twenty-seven years of work Anderson Beard of Waco, Texas, invented a weight motor to be used in running machinery, carriages, buggies and automobiles.

C. L. Baker of Savannah, Missouri, invented a machine to heat without fuel. The machine is said to be very simple, consisting of a cylinder within a cylinder closed at the end so as to form a water jacket which must be kept filled with water.

William Swagerty of Los Angeles, California and Charles Ward Chappelle of Brooklyn each invented aeroplanes.

A colored waiter at Charleston, West Virginia invented a food warmer which it is said will send out cooked meals to a distance of two miles in a heated and sanitary condition.

Major Taylor at one time champion bicycle rider of America invented a steel tire.

R. A. Morrisey of Elizabeth City, North Carolina, is the inventor of an automatic car switch.

In order to facilitate the handling of the large and increasing work of auditing the money order department, Shelby J. Davidson, clerk in the United States Treasury Department, has invented an automatic feed attachment for adding machines.

* See also below under Negro Inventions.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CONVENTIONS AND COUNCILS.

At the New England Baptist Missionary Convention held in Providence, Rhode Island, in June, a resolution was adopted which in substance was that on May 7, 1912, Five Thousand Negro Baptists should make a pilgrimage to the city of Washington and place a memorial before the President and Congress concerning lynchings, disfranchisements and other matters pertaining to the Negroes. The National Baptist Convention, which is the largest meeting of Negro Baptists in the world, held its annual convention in Pittsburg, September the 15th. In addition to religious affairs, matters pertaining to the social and political welfare of Negroes were considered.

The Afro-American Presbyterian Council held its eighteenth annual session at Philadelphia, in October. This convention also in addition to religious matters gave considerable time to the discussion of the political and social difficulties under which the Negroes are laboring.

Perhaps the most important religious meeting of the year was the Second Triennial meeting of the Federated Negro Bishops Council at Mobile, Alabama, in February. This Council is composed of the bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion, and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Churches. At this meeting important steps, looking toward the ultimate organic union of the Colored Methodist denominations, were taken. Provisions were made for a common hymnal and a common catechism. An Arbitration Committee of seven members, composed of two bishops from each denomination, and the seventh one from the interested diocese was appointed to settle all disputes that might arise between churches and congregations, and the other denominations.

The future status of colored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been widely discussed during the year by prominent white and Negro members of that denomination. Negro bishops for the Negro members autonomy with Negro bishops, transfer of Negro members to Negro Methodist denominations, and the formation of a separate denomination have all been proposed. The indications now are, that one of the leading topics of the coming General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Minneapolis, next May will be the disposition of the colored membership of that denomination.

INTERNATIONAL GATHERINGS.

Negroes took a prominent part in two International religious gatherings. At the Baptist World convention held in Philadelphia, Dr. Booker T. Washington and Rev. E. A. Morris, president of the National Baptist Association, occupied important places on the program. At the Ecumenical Conference of the Methodist denominations, held at Toronto, John C. Dancy, ex-Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, presided at one of the sessions, as did Bishop C. S. Smith, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. During the conference, Bishop C. S. Smith received the degree of D. D., from Victoria College.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

During the year 1911, there was great material development of the Y. M. C. A. work among colored people. Mr. Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, announced that he would give $25,000 to any city that would raise $75,000, for the Colored Young Men's Christian Association work. The colored people themselves have subscribed liberally in every city where there has been an appeal for funds for the Y. M. C. A. work. In Pittsburg, they contributed $12,000 for this purpose. In Indianapolis, they subscribed in a very short time, $20,556.35, to a fund of $100,000. In Philadelphia they subscribed, $25,000. In Los Angeles, California, $39,000 was subscribed. In Atlanta, they subscribed $53,000, which was $3,000 more than was asked for; in Chicago, $67,000 was subscribed, which was $17,000 more than was requested. In Chicago, the building for the Y. M. C. A., is to cost not less than $150,000. In Washington, a $100,000 Y. M. C. A. building for Negroes has just been completed. In New York, it is proposed to erect a $300,000 building for the colored Y. M. C. A.

BELLS BURKE FRISSELL LIBRARY

EDUCATION.

SELF HELP IN EDUCATION.

By the will of Georgia Harper, a colored woman of Sandusky, Ohio, her estate estimated to be worth between $3,000 and $4,000, is, after the death of her brother, to go to Tuskegee Institute. Ann Maria Fisher, colored of Brooklyn, New York, left an estate estimated at $65,000. Of this, $26,500 was willed to benevolent and industrial institutions. Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes each are to receive $10,000.

During the year the Negro Baptists of Alabama, raised $23,367 for Selma University. It is estimated that $30,000 has been raised by the Baptists of Alabama for the support of their schools.

From twenty colored conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, over $26,000 was raised for the support of the Freedmen's Aid Board. This is nearly One Dollar in every Four compared with what was received from that entire denomination. The South Carolina Conference, has for the last seven years stood at the head of all the conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in their gifts to the Freedmen's Aid work. This Conference has undertaken to raise $50,000 for the endowment of Claflin University, no money to be raised in the North until $50,000 is secured. The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, raised $115,000. The African Methodist Episcopal Church raised about $150,000. This denomination is supporting twenty Normal schools and colleges.

SCHOLARSHIP DISTINCTIONS.

Edith Palmer, of Philadelphia, won the scholarship prize admitting her to Cornell University. Edward Winthrop Robinson, who graduated from the high school of Waymouth, Massachusetts, was awarded a scholarship at Amherst College. There were fifty-five pupils in the class, but no one else secured a scholarship. Bessie Ganner was valedictorian of her class in the Hilburn, New York High School. She finished a four years course in three years. Marion Reed, of the Brighton High School, was the best scholar to graduate from a secondary school in Boston. She was valedictorian of her class and received a $100 scholarship in Simmons College.

The Fly Fighting Committee of the American Civic Association, of New York City offered a prize of $10, for the best essay on "The House Fly, as a Carrier of Disease." Willie Henderson, a thirteen year old colored girl, won the prize. Ethel Davis of Boston, in a competitive examination against 1,400 other pupils won a scholar-

ship of $500 per year in Wellesley College. George W. A. Scott, won the second prize in the Curtis Medal Contest at Columbia University in 1910, and first prize in 1911.

James B. Clark, a junior Negro student at Cornell University, was awarded the prix d'honeur in the annual competition in French essay writing and translation, held under the auspices of the Society of French Professors in America. Charles Henry Crippen, of New York City, in a competitive examination, won the State scholarship in Cornell University. Dorothy C. Guinn, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, won a $200 scholarship in Radcliffe College. Thomas S. Lowry, a graduate of the Medical Department of Howard University, stood highest in the Florida State Medical examination. P. E. Robinson, of Durham, North Carolina, graduated with the highest honors from the Northwestern University Dental School in Chicago. He was appointed Clinical Demonstrator, the first time a colored man has ever held such a position. L. Aldridge Lewis, of Nashville, out of fifteen competitors received the highest grade, 92 5-8, for internship in the city hospital and the city dispensary in Indianapolis, Indiana. James B. Murphy, in a recent test at the St. Paul, Minnesota post-office, made an average of 99.75 per cent, the highest general average ever established by a government employee in the Northwest. Mrs. Martha Harmon, seventy years old, was recently presented with two gold medals by the New York Board of Education, one for attendance, and the other for proficiency in her studies. For four years she has been attending night school, taking an elementary course. During that time she has never missed an evening, and was late but once.

POLITICS.

NATIONAL.

May 17th the National Negro Democratic Convention was held at Indianapolis. The following appeal was sent out: "We, the Negroes in National Democratic convention assembled, this the 17th day of May, 1911, desire to appeal to the colored voters of the United States, to open their eyes to the conditions surrounding us as a race, and suggest that it is wisdom's way that the Negro should no longer blindly follow any one party to his own harm and detriment, as he has heretofore followed the Republican party. We believe that the American Negro should divide his vote the same as the white man, and be found in all political parties for precisely the same reason that the white men are found in all parties.

"Therefore, we as Negro Democrats reaffirm our allegiance to the Democratic party, believing that its principles for reciprocity and for tariff for revenue only are the most conducive for an economical administration of the affairs of the American government, and comes nearer to meeting the approval of the masses of the common people.

"We therefore, appeal to the intelligent, honest, law-abiding colored citizens of the United States of America to organize and bind themselves together in Democratic clubs, preparatory for the war of the ballot in 1912. Remember the ancient adage, 'The wise man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself, but the fool goes on and is overtaken in the error of his way.'"

The National Independent Political Rights League, met in Boston, in September. In its address to the country it demanded (1) The enforcement of the Constitution, to stop disfranchisement and peonage. (2) The passage of an anti-Jim Crow car law for interstate passengers. (3) Federal aid to education with the same schooling for all. (4) Restoration of the discharged Brownsville soldiers. (5) Legislation, making lynching a capital offence under federal jurisdiction.

President Taft, on the matter of office holding by Negroes, said, in an interview published in the *Outlook*: "What I have done in this line (of recognition of the Democracy of the South) has been without sacrifice of any interest of my own party.

"I have appointed many Negroes to office, and have given some of them—like Lewis, Johnson and McKinlay—offices of essential dignity at Washington. What I have not done is to force them upon unwilling communities in the South itself. I have appointed none where I knew that the race feeling was strong, and have preferred

giving large offices to well-equipped Negroes of the higher class to scattering a lot of petty ones among the mass of their race.

"This is not because I lack sympathy with the Negroes, but because I want to see them advance. The worst thing I could have done for them was to keep alive any ill-feeling their white neighbors cherished toward them. But it stiffens their self-respect, and spurs them on to more thorough preparation for public service if they see political honors going to their worthiest leaders."

STATE.

In California, the Woman's Suffrage advocates appointed several special workers among the colored people and it is reported that the Negroes generally supported the suffrage movement. In Illinois, 150 delegates of the Coalition League, met in Springfield and adopted resolutions in which they declared themselves opposed to all present political parties. The Negro voters of the State were urged to vote independently. In Louisiana there has been a bitter fight between the Black and Tan faction and the Lily White faction of the Republican party for supremacy. The fight was carried before the recent meeting of the National Republican Committee in Washington, and the old line Republicans charged the Lily Whites with not dealing fairly with them. In Maryland the colored voters played a part in the recent State election which was out of the ordinary. They did not ask the white political leaders for money, but organized and contributed funds to carry on the campaign. They placed $500 in the hands of the leaders of the campaign, with the request that the money be used for the election of the Republican governor, and to defeat the Diggs Disfranchisement Bill. In Missouri, the Negroes expressed dissatisfaction with the policy of both the Republican and Democratic parties in the State. They charged the Democratic party with not having kept its pre-election pledges, and the Republican party with playing a big game of jolly with the colored voters and giving them only the glad hand.

Early in December the Taft Colored Republican Association, of New Jersey met at Trenton and adopted resolutions endorsing the administration of President Taft and pledged allegiance to the Republican party, both National and State. In North Carolina, the Lily White faction of the Republican party is said to have made a miserable and disappointing show in the State election. In South Carolina, it is said that for the first time in thirty years all the colored Republicans are working together and are being supported by the old line white Republicans. The Rev. Richard Carroll, Prof. M. T. Frederick, Thomas E. Miller, Henry Toole and several other colored men voted in the South Carolina Democratic Primary. The laws governing the Democratic Primary in that State, permit Negroes to vote provided they voted for General Wade Hampton in 1876, and also have voted in every Democratic Primary since that time. Henry

Toole, of Rock Hill, South Carolina, is perhaps the only Negro known to have been a member of the Ku Klux Klan. He is and has always been a Democrat, and in Reconstruction days was imprisoned because of his connection with the Ku Klux Klan. He is said to be proud of the fact that he spent three weeks in York jail with the young white men of Rockhill who were confined there at the time.

In the recent prohibition campaign in Texas, great efforts were made by both sides to secure the Negro vote. After the election each party declared that the majority of the Negroes voted on the other side.

THE RACE PROBLEM.

LYNCHINGS.

During 1911 there were 71 lynchings. Of the total number lynched 9 were whites and 62 were Negroes. Among the latter were one woman and one child. The crimes for which persons were lynched were as follows: rape or attempted rape, 17 (one white and sixteen colored); murder, 19; accused of murder, 13; attempted murder, 2; murderous assault, 5; resisting arrest and killing officers, 1; robbery and killing officer, 1; for threatening to kill, 1; acting suspiciously, 1; quarreling, 1; using insulting language to a lady, 1; using abusive language, 1; suspected of robbery, 1; wife beating, 1; disputes over land rights, 1; unnamed causes, 4; no special offence charged, 1.

The number of lynchings in the various States were as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 7; Georgia, 21; Idaho, 1; Kentucky, 8; Louisiana, 4; Maryland, 1; Missouri, 2; Mississippi, 5; Nebraska, 1; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 6; Pennsylvania, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 3, and West Virginia, 1.

THE SOLUTION.

Cooperation of Whites and Negroes.

There has been a marked increase in the efforts of white and colored people in the South to cooperate for Negro uplift. In Atlanta the cooperation of leading whites and Negroes begun at the time of the Atlanta riot in 1906, has continued. It was especially manifested in the raising of funds for the Colored Y. M. C. A. work. The New Orleans *Item* in an editorial regarding the rights of the Negro said: "We state unqualifiedly that there is every reason why in decency, justice, humanity and good public policy the better white people should accord even-handed justice and proper consideration to the self-respecting and law-abiding element of the Negro population. At Slydell, Louisiana, near New Orleans, a peace agreement was entered into between whites and Negroes by which it was agreed that all disputes between the whites and Negroes should be settled by arbitration, and there should be no race war in the town.

Influence of Education.

Education has apparently come to be recognized as the chief factor in the solution of the race problem. At the meeting of the Southern Educational Association at Houston, Texas, in Novem-

Influence of Education.—Con.

ber, a symposium on Negro education was held. The consensus of opinion was that, "Not until the Negro is properly educated, will the race problem be solved.* * *It is the duty of the South to give the Negro educational facilities fitted to his needs, circumstances and daily life, and these should include moral and civic instruction, instruction in hygiene and training to suit his occupation, all supplementing the usual school course."

Work of White Religious Denominations.

All the white religious denominations of the South have taken the position that education is the greatest factor in the solution of the race problem. The Presbyterian Church, South; the Methodist Episcopal Church, South and the Southern Baptists, each maintains a special board for the work among Negroes. During the past year the work of each of these boards was increased. The 1911 report of the work of the Southern Baptist Convention for Negroes says: "The fact that the greatest responsibility as well as the greater opportunity for helping the Negro, rests with the white people of the South, has come to be well recognized by southern people, both white and black, and also by many prominent people of the North. There are evidences that a more wholesome feeling is growing up between the races in the South."

An event of importance in 1911, in its probable future influence upon the race problem was the establishment at Nashville of the Inter-Church College for Religious and Social workers. Dr. James E. McCulloch of Vanderbilt University, and a prominent member of the Southern Methodist Church, is the prime mover in this undertaking. Its purpose is to have Southern whites and Negroes cooperate in the training of Negroes for religious and social work. The faculty of the college is to be made up of Southern white persons.

The Negro: World Distribution, Governments, Chronology of, in America.

DISTRIBUTION AND NUMBER OF BLACK PEOPLE.

Black people are natives of Africa, Asia and the Pacific Islands. The black peoples of the world may be roughly classified as Negroes (those without admixtures of other races) and Negroids (those with admixtures of other races.) The population of the earth is divided among the races about as follows: white, 560,000,000; yellow and brown, 703,000,000; black, 255,612,000; total 1,519,312,000. The present distribution of the black population of the world is: Africa, 180,000,000 Southern Asia, 50,000,000 (principally the Dravidians, of India); Pacific Islands, 2,500,000 (Melanesians, Papuans and Negritos); North America, 16,126,794; South America, 9,485,500. The distribution of the black population of the Western Hemisphere is: Canada, 30,000; United States, 9,828,294, Central America; 500,000; Bermudas, 12,500; West Indies, 5,756,000; Brazil, 8,300,000; remainder of South America, 1,185,500; total 25,612,294.

WHERE BLACK MEN GOVERN.

ABYSSINIA.

Form of Government.....Feudal Monarchy
King.....Lidj Jeassu
Capital.....Adis Abeba
Area.....150,000 square miles (estimated)
Population.....3,500,000 (estimated)

Political Divisions.—Kingdoms of Tigre, Amhara, Gojam and Shoa and the outlying dependencies of Harrar, Kaffa, and Enarea.

Surface.—Plateau with an average altitude of 8,000 feet. The northern and central part of the country contains numerous mountain chains. Mt. Ras Dashan has an altitude of over 15,000 feet. Southern part of the country abounds in rocky hillocks and numerous extinct volcanoes. The most important rivers are the Blue and Black Nile.

Climate.—Except in the lowlands the climate is that of the lower temperate zone. The temperature varies according to altitude from 100 to 45.

Flora.—The varied and often luxuriant vegetation includes the plants of both the torrid and temperate zones.

Fauna.—Includes the lion, elephant, rhinocerous, giraffe, hyena, hippopotamus, zebra, and several forms of antelopes.

Industries.—Agriculture is the chief occupation. Land is divided not among individuals, but among families. Only title to land is occupation. Agricultural methods are of the most primitive sort. Wheat and barley are the chief grains raised. Wool is one of the chief articles of export.

Trade.—The chief trade centers are Adis Abeba and Harrar. Chief imports are cotton, silk and arms. Exports—coffee, gold, ivory and skins.

History.—It is a very ancient country. There is much evidence of early intercourse with the Jews, and there is a tradition that the rulers of the country can trace their descent from Menelek, son of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.

The Abyssinian Church.—Christianity was introduced into the country about the middle of the fourth century by Frumentius. This church while having relations with the Coptic Church is practically independent. The head of the Church, the "Abuna," (our father), corresponds in a way to the Pope of the Roman Catholic Church. The Roman Catholics and the Protestant denominations have never been permanently successful in their missionary efforts among these Christians.

LIBERIA.

Form of Government.....Republic
President.....Daniel E. Howard
Capital.....Monrovia
Area.....35,000 square miles (estimated)

Population.—2,000,000 (estimated.) The Americo-Liberians number about 40,000.

Surface.—The coast is swampy and flat, interior is elevated and has forests of valuable trees.

Climate.—One of hottest on the globe. Two rainy seasons. One in June and July, and one in October and November.

Trade.—The trade is small. Chief exports are coffee, rubber, cocoa, palm oil and palm kernels.

History.—Liberia owes its origin to the efforts of the American Colonization Society of America, which was organized December 16, 1817 to settle free Negroes in Africa. In 1820 an unsuccessful attempt was made to locate the colony. In 1821 the attempt succeeded. The natives were hostile and confirmed slave traders. It was sometime before they were sufficiently overcome to permit the colonists to be permanently located. Thirty acres were allotted to each man with means for cultivation. In spite of many difficulties, dissensions and discouragements, the colony was enlarged. New settlements were formed, some of the neighboring chiefs were received into the colony, others were subdued, and the colony was finally firmly established. In

1847, Liberia became an independent State. The colony now became more prosperous, churches and schools were established, a postal system was introduced, newspapers were established, and slavery was abolished in the neighboring native States. In 1909, at the request of Liberia, the United States Government sent three Commissioners to Liberia to report upon boundary disputes between that country and Great Britain and France, and to inquire thoroughly into the nation's conditions and needs and to make suitable suggestions for adjustment and improvement. The Commissioners were, Dr. Roland P. Falkner, of the Immigration Committee of the United States Senate; Dr. George Sale, Superintendent of Education for the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and Emmett J. Scott, Secretary to Dr. Booker T. Washington. The Commission made to Congress an exhaustive report of the boundary troubles and the general condition of the country. As a result of this report settlements were reached with reference to the boundary disputes. The finances of the Republic were rehabilitated and a number of needed reforms were instituted.

Constitution.—Framed after that of the United States. There is a president, vice-president, a cabinet of six ministers, and a senate and a house of representatives. Voters must be of Negro blood and be owners of real estate. But few natives avail themselves of the suffrage. Foreigners cannot own land without the consent of the Government.

Carey, Lot.—First missionary to Liberia and one of the leading spirits in the founding of that colony. He was born a slave about 1780 on a plantation thirty miles below the city of Richmond. 1804, was taken to Richmond and employed in a tobacco warehouse. Because of his valuable services, was made a sort of manager in the warehouse. He had great business ability, and his master often rewarded him for his commercial transactions. In this way and by extra work, he accumulated almost sufficient money to purchase his and his family's freedom. A number of merchants learning of his efforts, gave him enough money to make up the required amount. Became free in 1813. He had already learned to read. He now studied eagerly and qualified for the ministry. Carey became greatly interested in the colonization scheme and was selected as one of the principal assistants. Sailed for Liberia in 1821. In 1826, was elected Vice-Agent of the colony, and in reality became the head of the colony, and so continued until his death in 1828.

Cuffe, Paul.—Noted Negro skipper. One of the first persons in America to advocate colonization of Negroes in Africa. He was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, about 1758. He had much natural ability. It is said that in two weeks he acquired sufficient knowledge of navigation to enable him to command a ship, in which position he visited England, Russia, Africa, the West Indies, and ports in the United States. Becoming dissatisfied with the conditions of the

free Negroes in Massachusetts, he, with others, drew up a petition and presented it to the Legislature. As a result the free Negroes were given all the privileges of the white citizens. He was the owner of a ship, and several schooners. Desiring to help his race, he made in 1811, a voyage to the newly founded colony of Sierra Leone, West Africa. While here he organized among the colonists the Friendly Society of Sierra Leone. In 1815, he sailed from America in his own ship with thirty-eight Negroes, who were to give instruction in Sierra Leone in farming and the mechanical arts. In addition to carrying these colonists in his own ship free of charge, he expended about $4,000 in money for the benefit of the colony. He died at New Bedford, in 1817.

HAITI.

Form of Government.....Republic
President.....Cincinnatus Le Conte
Capital.....Port-au-Prince

Area.—10,200 square miles. (The Republic of Haiti comprises the western four eleventhes of the Island of Haiti.)

Population.—2,790,000. Practically all are Negroes. The predominant language is French. The State religion is Roman Catholic. Religious freedom, however, is guaranteed by the Constitution, and the Protestant churches receive some support from the State.

Surface.—The coasts are generally elevated and greatly indented. There are numerous natural harbors. The interior of the country consists mostly of forested mountain chains and fertile valleys.

Climate.—Along the coast it is hot, but in the mountains it is cool. The average for the summer months is about 77. There are two rainy and two dry seasons. Rainfall is heaviest in May and June.

Industries.—Agriculture is the chief industry. Coffee is the principal product. About 75,000,000 pounds are exported annually. It is more costly than the Brazilian coffee and the most of it is sent to France. Some sugar cane, cotton and indigo are also grown.

History.—Haiti was discovered by Columbus in 1492. In 1501, or earlier, Negro slaves were introduced into the Island. 1697, the Island was ceded to France. 1791, the Negroes rose in rebellion. 1793, France proclaimed the freedom of the slaves in Haiti. 1798, Toussaint L'Ouverture repelled the invasion of the Island by the British. 1803, the French soldiers were expelled from the Island. 1804, the Island was declared independent. 1825, France recognized the independence of Haiti.

Constitution.—First adopted in 1805. Remodeled in 1889. President is elected for seven years by the Senate and Chamber of Communes in joint session. His Cabinet of four members is nominated by himself. The Communes consists of ninty-five members, elected directly by the people for three years. The

Senate has thirty-nine members. They are chosen by the Chamber of Communes for six years from lists, one submitted by the President and one by the electors. The country is divided into five departments. The laws of the Republic are based on the Code Napoleon, and the form of legal procedure is the same, as in France. Foreigners and particularly white foreigners are prohibited from owning real estate, and otherwise are discriminated against.

SANTO DOMINGO.

Form of Government.....Republic
President.....Eladio Victoria

Capital.—Santo Domingo. This city founded by Bartholomew Columbus in 1496, is the oldest European settlement in the Western Hemisphere.

Area.—Estimated at about 18,000 square miles. (The Republic of Santo Domingo comprises the eastern part of the Island of Haiti.)

Population.—900,000 (estimated.) It is composed of a mixed race, resulting from a mixture of Spanish, Aborigines and Negroes. The predominant language is Spanish.

Political Divisions.—The country is divided into six proviences and five maritime districts, each administered by a governor, appointed by the President. The Government appoints the prefects who preside over communes, cantons and sections.

Products.—The principal ones are sugar and cocoa; coffee and bananas are also extensively grown. The mineral resources are rich. They comprise iron, gold, copper, coal, salt and a few other minerals.

History.—Until 1844, Santo Domingo was a part of Haiti. In February of that year the eastern part of the Island proclaimed its independence of the Republic of Haiti. This same year a Constitution was adopted. It has since been remodeled a number of times. The President is elected for four years. The National Congress consists of twenty-four deputies, who are elected for two years.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE NEGRO IN AMERICA.

1492-1619.

NEGROES ACCOMPANIED THE FIRST SPANISH EXPLORERS.

1501—A Royal Edict permitted Negro slaves born in slavery among Christians to be transported from Spain to Hispaniola. These, however, were not the first African slaves brought from Spain. The first African slaves were brought over by the Spanish slave holders, who as they emigrated were accompanied by their Negroes.

1505—King Ferdinand sent slaves to Hispaniola. In a letter dated September 15th of that year, he said, "I will send you more Negro slaves as you request. I think there may be a hundred."

1510—King Ferdinand sent from Seville, fifty slaves to labor in the mines of Hispaniola.

1511—Direct traffic in slaves was established between Guinea and Hispaniola.

1516—Thirty Negroes are said to have accompanied Balboa. They assisted him in building the first ship constructed on the Pacific coast of America.

1517—Charles V., of Spain, who was also Emperor of Germany and the Netherlands, granted the exclusive monopoly to Flemish noblemen to import annually 4,000 Africans to Hispaniola, Cuba, Jamaica and Porto Rico. This monopoly sold to some Genoese merchants for 25,000 ducats.

1522—Three Hundred Negro slaves are said to have accompanied Cortez in his conquest of Mexico. It is also said that the town of Santiago del Principe, was founded by Negro slaves who had rebelled against their Spanish masters.

1526—Among the settlers of the Spanish colony of Chicora, on what is now the coast of South Carolina, were a number of Negroes.

1526—Negro slaves were employed by Vasques de Ayllon, in an attempt to establish a settlement on the James River, near the present site of Jamestown, Virginia. These slaves are said to have built the first ship constructed on the Atlantic coast of America.

1527-1539—During these eleven years the Negro Estevancillo, was an explorer on the mainland of North America. It appears that in 1527, in company with Unez Cabeza de Vaca, he led an expedition to conquer Florida. This expedition is said to have traveled the Southern portion of the North American continent, going from Florida on the east, to the Gulf of Mexico on the west. Estevancillo is said to have crossed the Mississippi in 1527—thirteen years before De Soto did. In 1539, he was one of the leaders that set out from Mexico in search of the fabled "Seven Cities." On this expedition, according to such historians as Fiske, Bandelier, Bancroft and Fortier, he discovered what is now the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico.

1539—African slaves accompanied the expedition of De Soto.

1540—The first settler in Alabama was a Negro. He was in the De Soto expedition. He liked the country and settled among the Indians.

1562—The importation of slaves from Africa to the New World was begun by Englishmen.

1564-1565—The first vessel to make the return voyage across the Pacific from the East Indies to Mexico was steered by a Negro pilot.

1565—Pedro Menendez, settled a company of Negro slaves in St. Augustine, Florida. They were brought from Spain and were trained artisans and agriculturalists.

1619—A Dutch vessel landed twenty African slaves in Jamestown, Virginia. This was probably the first slave ship to visit the continent of North America. This may be said to mark the beginning of slavery in the United States.

THE NEGRO IN THE UNITED STATES.

SLAVERY, ABOLITION AND FREEDOM

SLAVE TRADE, ATTEMPTS OF THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL COLONIES TO RESTRICT.

1646—Massachusetts and Rhode Island made slave capture a capital offence.
1650—The colony of Connecticut passed an act making man stealing a capital offence.
1699—Virginia began to impose a tax to check the importation of slaves.
1712—Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act to prevent the increase of slaves.
1760—South Carolina attempted to restrict slave importation.
1771—Massachusetts attempted to abolish slavery. Attempted again in 1774.
1777—North Carolina attempted to prohibit it, but failed.
1778—Virginia passed an act prohibiting the slave trade.
1780—Pennsylvania prohibited the further introduction of slaves.
1783—Maryland prohibited the introduction of any slave for sale.
1784—Connecticut and Rhode Island prohibited the importation of slaves.
1786—North Carolina declared the slave trade "of evil consequences and highly impolitic."

DATE OF THE INTRODUCTION AND ABOLITION OF NEGRO SLAVERY IN THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN COLONIES.

(*Whites and Indians Were Also Held as Slaves by the Colonists.*)

1619—Negro slavery was introduced into the colony of Virginia. It was abolished in 1865.
1628—Negro slavery was introduced into the colony of New York. It was abolished in 1827.
1628—Negro slavery introduced into the colony of New Jersey. It was abolished in 1846.
1630—Negro slavery introduced into the Massachusetts colony. It was abolished March 2, 1780.
1631-1636—Negro slavery introduced into Connecticut. In 1646, Connecticut recognized the lawfulness of slavery. Gradual abolition began in 1784.

1636—Negro slavery introduced into the colony of Delaware. It was abolished in 1865.

1647—Negro slavery began in Rhode Island. Gradual abolition began in 1784.

1663—Negro slavery appears to have existed in Maryland from the founding of the colony in 1634. In 1663, slavery in that colony was established by statute. It was abolished in 1865.

1665—Negro slavery began in the South Carolina colony. It was abolished in 1865.

1669—Negro slavery established in North Carolina. It was abolished in 1865.

1679—Negro slavery probably existed in New Hampshire from its founding in 1679. It was abolished in 1783.

1681—Negro slavery probably existed in Pennsylvania before it was ceded to William Penn in 1681. Slavery was tolerated by the Quakers "under the specious pretense of the religious instruction of the slave." Gradual abolition began March 1, 1780.

1750—Negro slavery legalized in Georgia. It was abolished in 1865.

TOTAL NEGROES, FREE AND SLAVE BY STATES, 1790.

Name of State.	Slave	Free	Total.
Maine	----------	536	536
New Hampshire	157	630	787
Vermont	----------	269	269
Massachusetts	----------	5,369	5,369
Rhode Island	958	3,484	4,442
Connecticut	2,648	2,771	5,419
New York	21,193	4,682	25,875
New Jersey	11,423	2,762	14,185
Pennsylvania	3,707	6,531	10,238
Delaware	887	3,899	12,786
Maryland & District of Columbia	103,036	8,043	111,079
Virginia	292,627	12,866	305,493
North Carolina	100,783	5,041	105,824
South Carolina	107,094	1,801	108,895
Georgia	29,264	398	29,662
Kentucky	12,430	114	12,544
Tennessee	3,417	361	3,778
Total	697,624	59,557	757,181

SOME EARLY EFFORTS FOR ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

1652—The first enactment in North Ametica looking toward the abolition of slavery was adopted by the Rhode Island Assembly. It declared that no person, black or white, should serve in bondage more than ten years or after the age of twenty-four years, but should be set free.

1688—The first protest of a religious body against slavery was made by the Friends Society of Germantown, Pennsylvania, under the leadership of Francis del Pastorius.

1711—The Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends condemned the importation of slaves.

1716—The Dartmouth Monthly Meeting of Friends asked the Rhode Island Quarterly Meeting "Whether it be agreeable to truth for the Friends to purchase slaves and keep them for a term of life."

1729—The Philadelphia Yearly Friends Meeting was memorialized to the effect that it was wrong to buy and import Negro slaves.

1729—"The Mystery of Iniquity," a condemnation of slavery was published by Ralph Sandiford.

1737—Benjamin Lee first published a volume condemning slavery.

1740—The North Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends began the agitation of the question of freeing the slaves.

1746-1767—John Woolman of New Jersey traveled in the Middle and Southern Colonies and preached that "the practise of continuing slavery is not right."

1750-1780—Anthony Benezet of Philadelphia, who was one of the most active anti-slavery agitators of that time established and taught gratuitously a school for Negroes, and influenced the legislation of Pennsylvania to begin in 1780 the work of emancipation.

1770—The Rev. Samuel Hopkins, an eminent divine, began at Newport, Rhode Island, an attack on the system of slavery.

1773—Dr. Benjamin Rush, who was eminent as a physician and philanthropist, published in Philadelphia an address against slavery.

1777—Vermont by statute excluded slavery. First colony to do this.

1786—The Virginia Yearly Meeting of Friends condemned the entire system of slavery.

ABOLITION SOCIETIES.

1775—April, 14, the first Abolition Society in America, was organized in Pennsylvania.

1785—June 25, the New York Abolition Society was formed. John Jay, was president, and Alexander Hamilton, secretary.

1786—The Rhode Island Abolition Society was organized.

1789—The Maryland Society for promoting the abolition of slavery and the relief of poor Negroes and others unlawfully held in bondage, was organized September 8th. Its membership soon numbered between Two and Three Hundred, and a building in Baltimore was devoted to its use. Other Abolition Societies were also organized in the State.

1790—The Connecticut Abolition Society was organized with Dr. Ezra Stiles, the President of Yale College, as president.

1791—Virginia Abolition Society organized.

1792—An Abolition Society was formed in New Jersey.

1794—The first convention of Abolition Societies met in Philadelphia, on January 1st. Ten States were represented. Joseph Broomfield, afterwards Governor of New Jersey and General in the War of 1812, presided. It was recommended that

annual addresses be delivered on the subject of "Slavery," and also that there should be an annual convention of Abolition Societies. An address was also sent forth to the people of the United States; and a memorial was presented to Congress, urging it to pass a law to prohibit American citizens from supplying slaves to foreign nations and to prevent foreigners from fitting out vessels in this country for the African slave trade. Congress passed a bill to that effect.

1795—The American Convention of Abolition Societies of this year sent addresses to South Carolina, Georgia and the people of the United States. South Carolina was called upon to ameliorate the conditions of slaves, and to diffuse knowledge among them. The addresses to the people of the United States called for the universal emancipation of slaves.

1816—Society for the Gradual Manumission of Slaves founded at Centre, North Carolina. Several slave holders were members.

1826—The Abolition Societies held a convention in Baltimore. It is estimated that there were at this time One Hundred and Forty of these societies, One hundred Six of which were in the South. Eighty-one were represented at the Baltimore convention. Seventy-three of the societies represented were in the South. Forty societies in North Carolina were represented.

1827—About this time the Massachusetts General Colored Anti-Slavery Association formed.

1828—The American convention of Abolition Societies met in Baltimore.

1829—The American convention of Abolition Societies met in Washington.

1831—First annual convention of the People of Color met June 6th to 11th, at Philadelphia. Resolutions adopted condemning slavery.

1832—The New England Anti-Slavery Society founded July 30th.

1832—Anti-Slavery Society founded in Indiana.

1833—New York Anti-Slavery Society was founded.

1833—The National Anti-Slavery Convention met in Philadelphia, December 4th. Ten states were represented. At this convention the American Anti-Slavery Society was organized. Anti-Slavery Societies were now formed in all the Northern States.

SPLITS IN WHITE RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS BECAUSE OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

In 1806 the first split in a church in the United States, on account of slavery, appears to have been in the Baptist Church in Kentucky.

In 1841, a small number of Methodists withdrew from the regular connection and formed in Michigan a separate connection, which took the name of Wesleyan Methodists. On May 31, 1843, at Utica,

New York, the Wesleyan Methodist connection of America was established.

May 17, 1845, the Southern Methodist Episcopal Conferences withdrew and organized at Louisville, Kentucky, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

In 1845, the Baptist Associations in the South met at Augusta, Ga., and organized the Southern Baptist Convention.

In 1858, there was a split in the Methodist Protestant Church and the Northern and Southern wings separated. In 1877, the two wings reunited.

In 1858, the synods and assemblies of the New School of the Presbyterian Church in the border States, withdrew and formed the United Synod of Presbyterian Churches. December 4, 1861, forty-seven Presbyteries withdrew from the Old School Assembly and organized the General Assembly of the Confederate States, of America. In 1864 the Uuited Synods and the General Assembly of the Confederate States, united under the name of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, better known as the Presbyterian Church, South.

1863, a number of synods of the Lutheran Church withdrew and organized at Concord, North Carolina, the United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the South.

THREE IMPORTANT EVENTS CONNECTED WITH THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

1851—Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Harriet Beecher Stowe, began to run as a serial in the *National Era*, Boston. First edition of the book issued March 20, 1852. Excited great opposition at the South.

1857—The Impending Crisis, by Hinton Rowan Helper, published. Helper belonged to the "poor white" class in North Carolina. Speaking for this class he demanded the abolition of slavery, the expulsion of the Negroes, and the destruction of the oligarchical despotism made possible by slavery. Circulation of this book forbidden in many parts of the South. As great or greater opposition to this book in the South as to Uncle Tom's Cabin.

1859—October 16, John Brown made his raid on United States Government Arsenal at Harper's Ferry. December 2, John Brown executed. Five Negroes were with John Brown in his raid on Harper's Ferry. One escaped, two were killed in the fight, and two were captured and executed. Osborne Perry Anderson, was a printer by trade, born July 27, 1830, at West Fallowfield, Pennsylvania. Died December 13, 1872, at Washington, D. C. John Anthony Copeland, jr., was educated. For a time a student in Oberlin. Born free August 15, 1834, at Raleigh, North Carolina. Executed December 16, 1859. Shields Green born a slave, escaped from slavery on a sailing

vessel from Charleston, S. C. Executed December 16, 1859. Said to have been about twenty-three years of age. Lewis Sheridan Leary, saddler and harnessmaker. Born free at Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 17, 1835. Killed October 17, 1859. Dangerfield Newby. Born a slave in 1815 in Fauquier county, Virginia. His father, a Scotchman, freed his mulatto children. Killed October 17, 1859.

SLAVE INSURRECTIONS.

It is estimated that some twenty-five insurrections of slaves took place in the United States prior to the American Revolution. This does not take account of the insurrections in Louisiana and in the Spanish, French and English colonies in the West Indies.

The most important insurrection in the West Indies was the uprising in 1791 of the slaves on the Island of Haiti. They were successful in securing their independence. In 1804 they were established as the Republic of Haiti.

1712—What is said to have been the first serious insurrection of slaves of the Thirteen Colonies occurred in New York. Timely aid from the garrison saved the city from being reduced to ashes.

1720—In Charleston, South Carolina, an insurrection of slaves took place. The white people were attacked in their houses and on the streets. Twenty-three of the insurrectionists were captured. Six of these were convicted, of whom three were executed.

1722—About 200 Negroes got together in an armed body near the mouth of the Rappahannock River in Virginia, for the purpose of killing the people while they were in church. The plot was discovered, and the plotters fled.

1723—April 13th, Governor Dummer, of the Massachusetts Colony, issued a proclamation concerning the "fires which have been designedly and industriously kindled by some villianous and desperate Negroes or other dissolute people as appears by the confession of some of them." April 18th, the Rev. Joseph Sewell preached a sermon on "The late fires that have broken out in Boston, supposed to be purposely set by ye Negroes." April 19th, the selectmen of Boston made a report consisting of nineteen articles, Number 9, of which said, "that if more than two Indians, Negro or mulatto servants or slaves be found in the streets or highways, in or about the town, idling or lurking together, unless in the service of their master or employer, every one so found shall be punished at the House of Correction."

1728—An insurrection of slaves occurred in Savannah, Georgia. A plot had been formed to destroy all the whites. It is said that only disagreement about the method of procedure, caused the plot to fail. The population of the city consisted at this time of 3,000 whites and 2,700 blacks.

1730—In August of this year, an insurrection of blacks occurred in Williamsburg, Virginia.

1730—There was a rebellion of slaves in South Carolina. This insurrection took place on the Sabbath. The Negroes had by some means secured arms.

1741—There was a considerable insurrection among the slaves in New York City. The population of the town consisted of 12,000 whites and 2,000 blacks. Thirteen of the conspirators were burned alive; eighteen were hung and eighty transported.

1800—Two Negroes, Gabriel and Jack Boller, were the leaders in an attempted revolt in Henrico County, Virginia. They got together and organized about a thousand Negroes and with this force marched on the city of Richmond. A swollen stream forced them to halt. They disbanded with the understanding that they would renew the attempt the following night. The plot, however, was discovered and the citizens of Richmond were aroused before the attack could be made. Gabriel and Boller were caught and executed.

1822—There occurred this year at Charleston, South Carolina, an extensive conspiracy which was organized by a free Negro, Denmark Vesey. He was a deep student of the Bible and exerted a profound influence over his people. Slaves for forty or fifty miles around Charleston were to be concerned in the uprising. The purpose was to slaughter the whites in and about Charleston, and thus secure the liberty of the blacks. A recruiting committee was formed and every slave enlisted was sworn to secrecy. Peter Poyas, one of the conspirators is said to have personally enlisted six hundred persons. The plot was revealed by a household servant. So carefully, however, was the plot guarded that after a month's investigation, only fifteen of the thousands concerned were apprehended. Vesey with thirty-four others was put to death. They died without revealing any of their secrets to the court.

1831—Nat Turner, a slave in Southampton County, Virginia, was the leader of an insurrection. His mother, it is said, taught him that like Moses he was to be the deliverer of his race. Turner's plan was to collect a large number of slaves in the Dismal swamp which is in the extreme southeastern section of Virginia. August 21st he set out with six companions, who were soon joined by many others until they numbered sixty or more. In a short time sixty white persons on different plantations had been killed. The local militia and United States troops were called out. After more than a hundred of the insurrectionists had been killed the uprising was crushed. Forty-three Negroes were tried, twenty-one were acquitted, twelve were convicted and sold out of the State, and twenty others including Turner and one woman were convicted and hanged.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

The secret routes for transporting fugitive slaves to the free States of the North and to Canada were popularly known as underground railroads. The friends of the fleeing slaves by systematic and co-operative efforts aided them to elude the pursuit of the slave hunters. There were at convenient distances "stations;" that is, the houses of persons who held themselves in readiness to receive fugitives, singly or in numbers, at any hour of the day or at night, to feed shelter and clothe, if necessary, and to conceal until they could be dispatched with safety to some other station along the route. There were other persons, known as conductors, who held themselves ready at all times to take the fugitives by private or public conveyance and transport them to the next station. If they went by a private conveyance, they generally traveled in the night, by such routes and with such disguises as gave the best warrant against detection either by the slave-catchers or their many sympathizers.

As early as 1786, there are evidences of an underground road. A letter of George Washington written in that year, speaks of a slave escaping from Virginia to Philadelphia, and being there aided by a society of Quakers formed for the purpose of assisting in liberating slaves. It was not, however, until after the War of 1812, that escaped slaves began to find their way by the underground roads in considerable numbers to Canada.

From Maine to Kansas, all the Northern States were dotted with the underground stations and covered with a network of the underground roads. It is estimated that between 1830 and 1860, over 9,000 slaves were aided to escape by way of Philadelphia. During this same period in Ohio, 40,000 fugitives are said to have escaped by way of the underground railroads. (For descriptions of the work of the Underground Railroad, see Seibert "The Underground Railroad;" Mitchell "The Underground Railroad;" William Still "Underground Railroad Records;" "The Reminiscences of Levi Coffin;" Smedley "The Underground Railroad in Chester and the Neighboring Towns of Pennsylvania."

SOME NEGROES PROMINENTLY CONNECTED WITH THE ABOLITION MOVEMENT AND THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

Brown, William Wells.—Anti-Slavery agitator. Agent of the underground railroad. Born a slave in St. Louis, Mo., 1816. When a youth he worked in the printing office of Elijah B. Lovejoy. In 1834 he escaped to the North and obtained a position on a Lake Erie steamer. Here he was of great service in assisting slaves to make their way to Canada. In 1843 he became a lecturer for the Anti-Slavery Society and continued in that position until 1849. He is the author of several books the more important of which are "The Black Man," "The Rising Sun" and "Sketches of Places and People Abroad."

Douglass, Frederick.—Noted American Anti-Slavery agitator and journalist. Born a slave at Tuckahoe, near Easton, Maryland, 1817. In 1838 he escaped from slavery under the disguise of a sailor. He went first to New York City and then to New Bedford, Massachusetts. 1841 he attended an anti-slavery convention at Nantucket and spoke with such power and eloquence that he was immediately sent out as a lecturer under the auspices of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. He became one of the most prominent anti-slavery agitators. He received and accepted an invitation to lecture in Great Britain. In 1847 he settled at Rochester, New York and began to publish an abolition paper "The North Star." In 1845 he published his autobiography. In 1882 his autobiography was republished under the title "Life and Times of Frederick Douglass." He held a number of prominent political positions the most important of which were Marshal of the District of Columbia, Recorder of Deeds of the District and Minister to Haiti. He died 1895.

Forten, James.—Negro abolitionist. Born in Philadelphia 1766, died 1842. He was a sail-maker by trade. Was educated in the school of the Quaker abolitionist, Anthony Benezet. Forten acquired considerable wealth. With the assistance of Richard Allen and Absolom Jones he helped to raise 2,500 colored volunteers for the protection of the city of Philadelphia when it was threatened by the English. In 1817 Forten was chairman of the first Convention of free Negroes held in Philadelphia. He was a warm friend and supporter of William Lloyd Garrison. It is said that several times he came to Garrison's rescue and by personal contributions enabled him to continue the publication of the *Liberator*.

Harper, Mrs. Frances E. Watkins.—Distinguished anti-slavery lecturer, writer and poet. Born 1825, Baltimore, Maryland of free parents. Went to school to her uncle, Rev. William Watkins, who taught a school in Baltimore for free colored children. About 1851 moved to Ohio and began teaching. A little later came to Little York, Pennsylvania. Here became acquainted with the workings of the Underground Railroad and determined to devote her life to the anti-slavery cause. In 1854 began career as a public lecturer. 1860 married Fenton Harper. By 1864 she had become known as an anti-slavery writer both in poetry and prose. After the close of the Civil War came South and worked awhile. Later returned to Philadelphia and devoted her time to writing and lecturing for temperance work. For a considerable time had charge of the W. C. T. U. work among colored people. Has published a number of books of poems. "Iola Leroy, or the Shadows Uplifted" is her best known prose work. Died in 1911.

Lane, Lunsford.—In Prof. Bassett's "History of the Anti-Slavery Leaders of North Carolina" Lane is reckoned among the four prominent abolitionists of that State. He was born a slave in Raleigh, was employed as a house servant. It is said that he waited on La-Fayette when he passed through Raleigh in 1824. Lane's ambition

was to be free and he began early in life to save money to purchase his freedom. He and his father manufactured a superior kind of smoking tobacco. They were at length permitted to manufacture this tobacco on their own account. At the end of eight years Lane had saved a thousand dollars with which to purchase his freedom. In 1839 he bought a home and negotiated for the purchasing of his wife and children for $2,500. Because of the laws of North Carolina, Lane was compelled to go to New York City to have the articles of his emancipation executed. When he returned he was arrested and was informed that under the law he must leave the State within twenty days. Before he could close up his business he was arrested and taken before the mayor on the charge of "delivering abolition lectures in Massachusetts." Replying to this charge Lane made a statement before the Mayor's Court which was probably the only abolition speech ever made by a Negro before a Southern audience. For an extended sketch of Lane see Bassett, "Anti-Slavery Leaders of North Carolina," The Johns Hopkins University Studies; and Washington, "The Story of the Negro."

Purvis, Robert.—Anti-Slavery agitator, Chairman of the Philadelphia Vigilance Committee of the Underground Railroad. He was a member of the first Anti-Slavery Convention in 1833 and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Sentiments at that time. He was the most prominent Anti-Slavery man of the Negro race. In 1883 at the fifteenth anniversary of the Anti-Slavery Convention held in Philadelphia, he was one of the three original signers present. John G. Whittier the poet and Eliza Wright, the anti-slavery editor, were the other two.

Russwurm, John Brown.—Born in Jamaica 1799. Editor of the First Negro newspaper published in the United States. This was the anti-slavery sheet, "Freedom's Journal." It was published in New York City in 1827. Mr Russwurm was one of the first Negroes to graduate from a college in the United States, having graduated from Bowdoin College in 1826. In 1829 he went to Liberia and became superintendent of the public schools. At the same time he edited the Liberia *Herald*. In 1836 he was appointed Governor of the District of Maryland, in which position he continued till his death in 1851.

Tubman, Harriet.—One of the most singular and famous of the Underground Railroad operators. She escaped from slavery in Maryland about 1849, when between twenty and twenty-five years of age. She at once began to make trips into the South and aided other slaves to escape. In nineteen trips she is said to have brought over three hundred slaves from the South into the Northern States and Canada. Was employed during the Civil War in the secret service of the Federal Army. She founded a home at Auburn, New York for aged colored persons. Here she, now over eighty years old, is being cared for by friends and particularly the New York State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

Truth, Sojourner.—Born about 1775 in Africa. Brought when a child to America and sold as a slave in the State of New York. After slavery was abolished in New York she became widely known in the North and was a prominent figure at Anti-Slavery meetings. Was noted as a public speaker. Was able to "bear down an audience by a few simple words." She was greatly admired by Wendell Phillips, Harriet Beecher Stowe and other prominent anti-slavery agitators.

Still, William.—Secretary of the Philadelphia Vigilance Committee of the Underground Railroad. Born October 7, 1821 in Burlington County, New Jersey. His father had purchased his freedom. His mother was a fugitive slave. His brother was kidnapped and carried to Alabama. The Vigilance Committee was the directing body for all the numerous lines of the Underground Railroad which centered in Philadelphia. William Still, as secretary, kept a record of all the fugitive slaves who passed through the hands of the Committee. In 1872 this record was published in book form under the title "Underground Railroad." This book is one of the most remarkable records extant concerning the history of slavery.

Walker, Daniel.—First Negro to attack slavery through the press. Born free at Wilmington, North Carolina, 1785. He early went to Boston and began business. In 1829 he published an anti-slavery pamphlet "Walker's Appeal." It was widely circulated and stirred the South as no other anti-slavery pamphlet up to that time had done. Governor Giles of Virginia, in a message to the Legislature, referred to the Appeal as "a seditious pamphlet sent from Boston."

NEGRO ANTI-SLAVERY NEWSPAPERS.

In connection with the Anti-Slavery movement a number of papers were published by Negroes. A list of papers published by Negroes before the Civil War follows:

Name.	City.	Date of first issue.
Freedoms Journal	New York, N. Y.	Mar. 30, 1827
Rights of All	New York, N. Y.	Mar. 28, 1828
The Weekly Advocate	New York, N. Y.	Jan.,1837
Colored American (Weekly Advocate changes to)		Mar. 4. 1837
The Elevator	Albany, N. Y.	(1842)
The National Watchman	Troy, N. Y.	(1842)
The Clarion		(1842)
The Peoples Press	New York, N. Y.	(1843.)
The Mystery	Pittsburg, Pa.	(1843.)
The Genius of Freedom		(1845.)
The Rams Horn	New York, N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1847
The North Star	Rochester, N. Y.	Nov. 1, 1847
The Impartial Citizen	Syracuse, N. Y.	(1848.)
The Christian Herald	Philadelphia, Pa.	(1848.)
The Colored Man s Journal	New York, N. Y.	(1851.)
The Alienated American	Cleveland, Ohio	(1852.)
The Christian Recorder (Christian Herald changes to)	Philadelphia, Pa.	(1852.)
The Mirror of the Times	San Francisco, Cal.	(1855.)
The Herald of Freedom	Ohio	(1855.)
The Anglo African	New York, N. Y.	July 23. 1859.

ENACTMENTS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT RELATING TO SLAVERY.

1774—October 20th. First Continental Congress declared in the Articles of Association that the United Colonies would "neither import nor purchase any slave," and would "wholly discontinue the slave trade."

1776—April 16, the Continental Congress unanimously resolved that "no slave be imported into any of the thirteen colonies."

1777—October 13th, Continental Congress decided that slaves should be wholly exempt from taxation.

1783—April 1st. The Continental Congress decided that for purposes of taxation five slaves should be counted as three freemen.

1784—April 19th. The Continental Congress voted not to prohibit slavery in the present States of Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi.

1787—July 13th. The Ordinance for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio passed. One section says "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall be duly convicted."

1787—September 17th. Constitution of the United States adopted. Article I, Section 2 contains the first of a series of compromises concerning slavery. This compromise was that "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to serve for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons."

1787—September 17th. The second compromise concerning slavery is contained in Article I, Section 9 of the Constitution which is that "The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax of duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person."

1790—April 2nd. Congress accepted from the State of North Carolina with the proviso "That no regulations made or to be made by Congress shall tend to emancipate slaves," the territory now included in the State of Tennessee.

1790—July 16th. Congress passed an act accepting cessions from Maryland and Virginia for the District of Columbia. It was provided that the laws of the two States should remain in force in their respective portions of the District, "Until the time fixed for the removal of the Government thereto, and until Congress shall otherwise by law provide." Thus slavery was continued in the District.

1793—February 12th. Congress passed First Fugitive Slave law. The law gave the owner or his agent the right to bring the alleged fugitive "Before any magistrate of a county, city or town corporate," in order to obtain a decision ordering the return of the fugitive to the State or territory from which he had escaped.

1794—Congress passed an act to prevent the fitting out of vessels in the ports of the United States engaged in supplying slaves to foreign countries.

1800—May 10th. It was made unlawful to be in any way concerned in the transportation of slaves from one foreign country to another.

1802—April 2nd. Georgia ceded to the Union her western territory, a part of what is now Alabama and Mississippi. Congress accepted this territory with the proviso that slavery was not to be prohibited therein.

1803—February 28th. Act passed by Congress that the Federal Government should cooperate with such States as had already prohibited the importation of slaves, by assisting the States to carry such laws into effect.

1807—March 2nd. Congress passed an act "to prohibit the importation or bringing of slaves into the United States or the territories thereof after the 31st day of December, 1808.

1810—Post Office Department Organized. It was enacted that under a penalty of $50, "No other than a free white person shall be employed in carrying the mail of the United States, either as a post rider or driver of a carriage carrying the mail."

1818—April 20th. Severe laws relating to the slave trade were enacted.

1819—March 3rd. The President was empowered to employ the Navy for the suppression of the slave trade; also to issue the necessary orders for transporting illegally imported Negroes back to Africa. Former acts which authorized their enslavement by the State governments were repealed. Under this act Government aid was given to found the colony of Liberia in Africa.

1820—March 6th. Missouri Compromise. Terms of which admitted Missouri as a slave State but forever prohibited slavery in all the rest of the Louisiana territory lying north of latitude 36° 31′ N.

1820—May 15th. The African slave trade was made piracy.

1850—September. Compromise of 1850 (The Omnibus Bill.) Its provisions were (1) that California should be admitted as a free State; (2) the territories of Utah and New Mexico should be formed without any provision concerning slavery; (3) Texas should be paid $10,000,000 to give up its claim on the territory of New Mexico; (4) the slave trade should be prohibited in the District of Columbia; (5) a fugitive slave law

which provided for the return to their owners of slaves escaping to a free State.

1850—September 18th. Second Fugitive Slave Law passed. The new features of this law were that Commissioners were provided for. Their jurisdiction was concurrent with that of the courts. They were to receive a larger fee if they decided in favor of the claimant than if they decided in favor of the fugitive. The testimony of the alleged slave was barred and he was denied a trial by jury. The enforcement of the law was placed wholly in the hands of Federal officials.

1854—May 31st. Kansas-Nebraska Bill. This act of Congress repealed the compromise of 1820. "All questions pertaining to slavery in the territories and the New States to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, by their appropriate representatives, to be chosen by them for that purpose."

1857—May 6th. Dred Scott decision handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States. Dred Scott, a slave in Missouri, had been in 1834, taken by his owner into Illinois a State prohibiting slavery and in 1836 into what is now Minnesota a part of the Louisiana Purchase in which slavery was expressly prohibited by the Missouri Compromise. In 1838 he was taken back to Missouri. In 1848 Scott sued for his freedom on the ground that through his residence in territory where slavery was prohibited he had lost his status as a slave, and acquired that of a freeman. The Supreme Court of the United States decided that Scott was not a citizen of any State and therefore was not entitled to any standing in the courts. Also that Congress had no power to prohibit a citizen of any State from carrying into any Territory slaves or any other property; and that Congress had no power to impair the Constitutional protection of such property while thus held in a Territory.

1862—April 16th. Slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT OF EMANCIPATION.

September 22, 1862, President Lincoln issued a proclamation in which among other things he stated "That, on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of the State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any effort that they may make for their actual freedom."

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and Government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States, wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

"Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemine, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

"And, by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States, are and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive Government of the United States including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

"And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

"And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

"And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the independence of the United States the 87th.

"By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*"

June 28, 1864, the Fugitive Slave Acts of 1793 and 1850 were repealed.

December 18th, 1865, the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States adopted. This amendment states that "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

DATE OF THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN VARIOUS AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

Haiti	1793	French West Indies	1848
Guadalupe	1794	Venezuela	1854
Chili	Oct. 10, 1811	Dutch West Indies and Dutch Guiana	1863
Columbia	July 19, 1821	United States	Dec. 18, 1865
Mexico	Sept. 15, 1829	Porto Rico	1873
British Possessions in America	1834	Cuba	1886
Ecuador	1845	Brazil	1888
Danish West Indies	1848		

TOTAL NEGROES, FREE AND SLAVE, BY STATES, 1860.

Name of State.	Slave.	Free.	Total.
Maine	----------	1,327	1,327
New Hampshire		494	494
Vermont		709	709
Massachusetts		9,602	9,602
Rhode Island		3,952	3,952
Connecticut		8,627	8,627
New York		49,005	49,005
New Jersey	18	25,318	25,336
Pennsylvania		56,949	56,949
Delaware	1,798	19,829	21,627
Maryland and District of Columbia	90,374	95,073	185,447
Virginia	490,865	58,042	548,907
North Carolina	331,059	30,463	361,522
South Carolina	402,406	9,914	412,320
Georgia	462,198	3,500	465,698
Kentucky	225,483	10,684	236,167
Tennessee	275,719	7,300	283,019
Ohio		36,673	36,673
Indiana		11,428	11,428
Illinois		7,628	7,628
Michigan		6,799	6,799
Wisconsin		1,171	1,171
Alabama	435,080	2,690	437,770
Mississippi	436,631	773	437,404
Louisiana	331,726	18,647	350,373
Arkansas	111,115	144	111,259
Missouri	114,931	3,572	118,503
Florida	61,745	932	62,677
Iowa		1,069	1,069
California		4,086	4,086
Kansas	2	625	627
Minnesota		259	259
Oregon		128	128
Texas	182,566	355	182,921
Colorado		46	46
New Mexico		85	85
Utah	26	33	59
Washington		30	30
Nebraska	15	67	82
Nevada		45	45
Total	3,953,760	487,970	4,441,730

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OF FREE AND SLAVE NEGRO POPULATION, 1790 TO 1860.

Year.	Free.		Slave.	
	Number.	Per Cent of Increase Over Preceding Census.	Number.	Per Cent of Increase Over Preceding Census.
1790	59,557		697,624	
1800	108,435	82.1	893,602	28.1
1810	186,446	71.9	1,191,362	33.3
1820	233,634	25.3	1,538,022	29.1
1830	319,599	36.8	2,009,043	30.6
1840	386,293	20.9	2,487,355	23.8
1850	434,495	12.5	3,204,313	28.8
1860	488,070	12.3	3,953,760	23.4

FREEDMAN'S BUREAU.

Congress on March the 3rd, 1865 established the "Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands." This Bureau was in the War Department and was to be maintained through the war and one year thereafter. It had "the supervision and management of all abandoned lands and the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedom. The President was authorized to appropriate for the use of freedmen the confiscated and abandoned lands within the Southern States. Not more than forty acres, however, for a period not longer than three years was to beassigned to each freedman thus aided. Provisions, fuel and clothing were distributed free to destitute freedmen and loyal refugees.

The administration of the Bureau was placed in the hands of a chief commissioner, General Oliver O. Howard.

July 16, 1866 Congress extended for two years the Bureau's statutory life. At the same time the powers of the Bureau were increased. Confederate public property was authorized to be sold for educational purposes. The Bureau was also given military jurisdiction over infringement of civil rights.

In June 1868 another bill was passed extending the term of the Bureau for one year in unreconstructed States. January 1st, 1869 the work of the Bureau excepting educational ended. The educational work was concluded in 1870. Over $20,000,000 was spent by the Bureau.

In five years the Bureau established 4,239 schools. It employed 9,307 teachers and instructed 247,333 pupils. Higher education for the Negro was begun under the auspices of the Bureau. It assisted in establishing such schools as Fisk University, Howard University and Atlanta University.

For further information concerning the Freedman's Bureau see Autobiography of Oliver Otis Howard; "Report of the Freedmen's Bureau, Executive Documents of the House of Representatives, 1869;" Williams "History of the Negro;" Freedmen's Bureau, Atlantic Monthly, Volume LXXXVII, Boston, 1901 and; Washington "Story of the Negro."

THE CIVIL AND POLITICAL STATUS OF THE NEGRO.

BLACK LAWS; THAT IS, LAWS FIXING THE POSITION FOR FREE PERSONS OF COLOR.

I.

BEFORE 1865.

In the slaveholding States the rights and privileges of free Negroes were very much circumscribed. In Louisiana they were prohibited from entering the State.

Delaware prohibited the immigration of free Negroes from any State except Maryland. It was unlawful for them to attend political gatherings. They were not permitted to attend campmeeting unless it was under the control of white people. It was declared that they were to have no rights except the privilege of holding property or to obtain "redress in law and in equity for any injury to his or her person or property."

Missouri prohibited the immigration into the State of any free Negro. Schools and religious meetings for Negroes were declared "unlawful assemblies."

In Maryland free Negroes were denied the right to testify in any case in which a white person was concerned. Slaves, however, were permitted to testify against free Negroes. Free Negroes from outside the State were not allowed to settle in the State. If they came into the State and remained there ten days they were liable to a fine of $50 a week. In default of payment of fine they could be sold for a term sufficient to pay fines and costs. Any free person leaving the State and remaining away over thirty days was deemed a non-resident and liable to the law unless before leaving he had deposited with the County clerk a written statement of his plans or could prove that he was detained by sickness or coercion. In 1844 the time of absence for longer than thirty days was limited from May to November. A permit was given at the discretion of the officers of the court on the written recommendation of three well-known citizens.

In 1850 the law of Virginia provided that any emancipated slave who remained in the State more than twelve months after he became free should forfeit his freedom and be reduced to slavery under such regulations as the law might prescribe.

A number of the free States bordering on the slave States had very stringent black laws. Iowa in 1851 prohibited the immigration of

free Negroes and denied free colored persons the right to give testimony against white persons.

In Illinois it was a misdemeanor for a Negro to come into the State with the intention of residing there. It was provided that persons violating this law should be prosecuted and fined or sold for a time to pay the fine.

Indiana in 1851 passed a law prohibiting free Negroes and mulattoes from coming into the State and a fine between $10 and $500 for each offense was imposed upon all persons who employed or encouraged them to remain in the State. The fines were devoted to a fund for the colonization of Negroes. Any person having one-eighth or more Negro blood was incompetent to give testimony.

Ohio had the most notorious black laws of any free State. As a condition of residence Negroes were required to give bond for good behavior. They were excluded from the schools and denied the right to give testimony when a white person was concerned.

Arnett, Benjamin W.—One of the most distinguished Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Born at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1838. For over thirty years closely connected with Wilberforce University. During this time a strong force in Ohio affairs. From 1886 to 1887 was a member of the Ohio legislature. He was largely responsible for the repeal of the remnants of the Ohio "Black Laws."

II.

1865-1868.

With the close of the Civil War and the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment all the slaves in the South became free. In 1868 the Fourteenth Amendment defining the status of the Negro was adopted. Between 1865 and 1868 numerous black laws were passed by the legislatures of the Southern States to control the freed Negroes who were considered to have the same status as the free Negroes of ante-bellum days.

The constitution of Mississippi as amended August 1, 1865 abolished slavery. The legislature was given power to make laws for the protection and security of the persons and property of the freedmen and to protect "them and the State against any evils that may arise from their sudden emancipation."

The same year South Carolina passed a law that "although such persons (Negro) are not entitled to social or political equality with white persons" they might hold property, make contracts, etc., except as should be hereinafter modified.

There were some attempts to restrict the movements of the freed Negroes. As early as 1863 the legislature of Kentucky declared that it was unlawful for any Negro or mulatto claiming to be free under the Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863 or any other Proclamation by the government of the United States to migrate to or

remain in the State. Any Negro who violated this law was to be treated as a runaway slave.

The Georgia Constitution of 1865 gave the General Assembly power to make laws for the regulation or prohibition of the immigration of free persons of color into the State from other places.

South Carolina in 1865 provided that if a person of color should come into the State to reside, he must within twenty days after his arrival give a bond with two free holders as security binding him to good behavior and binding sureties to support him if he should become unable to support himself. If he failed to make the required bond he was required to leave the State within ten days or be liable to corporal punishment. If, however, he should still remain in the State fifteen days longer he was to be transported beyond the limits of the State for life or be put at hard labor for a period not exceeding five years. It was utterly impossible, however, to control the migration of the almost 4,000,000 Negroes.

There were some restrictions placed upon Negroes in respect to occupations. Alabama in 1867 forbade free Negroes to receive license to keep taverns or to sell vinous or spirituous liquors.

South Carolina made it unlawful for a Negro either to own a distillery or establishment where liquors were sold, the violation of this law to be punished by a fine, corporal punishment or hard labor. This State also enacted a law that no person of color should follow the trade of artisan, mechanic or shoemaker, "or any other trade, employment or business (besides that of husbandry or that of a servant and a contract for service or labor) on his own account and for his own benefit or in partnership with a white person or as aid or servant of any person" until he should have obtained the license.

In Mississippi a statute in 1865 gave the freedmen the right to sue and be sued, to hold property, etc., but prohibited them from renting or leasing any lands except within the corporate limits of a town or city in which place the corporation authorities should control the same. Under this same statute every free man, Negro or mulatto, was required to have on January 1, 1866 and annually thereafter a lawful home and employment with written evidence thereof. If he lived within an incorporate town and was not under contract for service he must have a license from the mayor authorizing him to do regular job work. If he lived outside of a town he must have a similar license from a member of the board of police of his precinct.

The sale of firearms and liquor were in most instances forbidden to Negroes. The legislature of Florida in 1866 passed a law making it unlawful for a Negro to have in his possession firearms or ammunition of any kind unless he had obtained a license from the legislature or Probate Judge of the court. In order to secure the license it was necessary to present the certificate of two respectable citizens of the county as to the peaceful and orderly character of the applicant. The violation of this statute was punishable by the forfeiture of the firearms

and ammunition and by standing in the pillory one hour or being whipped not over thirty-nine stripes.

In Mississippi it was unlawful for a free Negro or mulatto, not in the military service of the United States, not having a specified license to keep or carry firearms or ammunition, dirk or bowie-knife. In South Carolina if a Negro was the owner of a farm he was permitted to keep a "shot gun or rifle such as is ordinarily used in hunting, but not a pistol, musket or firearm or weapon appropriate for purposes of war."

Labor Contracts.

In general it was specified that all contracts for personal service with persons of color should be in writing and properly attested by some white person. South Carolina had the most elaborate laws for the government of labor contracts. The hours of labor on the farm were minutely regulated. Except on Sundays they were to be from sunrise to sunset with a reasonable interval for breakfast and dinner. The servants must "rise at dawn in the morning, feed, water and care for the animals on the farm, to do the usual and needful work about the premises, prepare their meals for the day, if required by the master, and begin the farm work or other work by sunrise." Servants must be quiet and orderly in their quarters and at their work. They were required to extinguish their lights and fire and retire to rest at reasonable hours. They were permitted to leave home on Sunday if not needed to care for the premises or animals. Those away on Sunday, however, must be back by sunset. The masters were given the right to give the servants tasks. If the servant complained of the task the district judge or a magistrate might reduce or increase it. "Visitors could not be invited or allowed by the servant to come on the premises of the master without his express consent, nor could servants be absent from the premises without such permission."

CIVIL RIGHTS.

I.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION.

December 18, 1865 the Thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States was adopted. It guaranteed freedom from physical bondage.

April the 9th, 1866, the First Civil Rights Bill was passed by Congress. "All persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime * * * shall have the same right, in every State and Territory in the United States, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, * * * and to full and equal

benefit of all laws and proceedings in the security of persons and property, as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment and penalties, and to none other."

July 28, 1868, the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution was adopted. "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

March 1, 1875 Congress passed another Civil Rights Bill which declared that all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States should be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theatres and other places of public amusement, subject only to the conditions established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

This was the last effort of Congress to guarantee to the Negro his civil rights. In 1883 the Supreme Court of the United States declared the Civil Rights Bill of 1875 unconstitutional. The national government thereby declared its inability to secure for the Negroes equality of accommodation in public places. From thenceforth he must look to the several States to secure him these facilities.

II.

STATE LEGISLATION.

The following States have enacted Civil Rights Bills which undertake to guarantee equality of accommodation in public places: California, Connecticut, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington and Wisconsin.

Kansas and New York enacted Civil Rights Bills in 1874. In the other States mentioned above the Civil Rights Bills have been passed since 1883.

SEPARATION OF RACES.

I.

IN PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.

Separation of Passengers in Railroad Cars.

The general requirements of the law are that "persons of color" "persons of African descent," etc., on the one hand and white persons on the other shall occupy separate seats, compartments or coaches.

Excepting Missouri all the Southern States have laws separating the races in railroad cars.

Separation of Passengers in Railroad Cars.—Con.

The dates of the enactment of these laws were as follows: Tennessee, 1881; Florida, 1887; Mississippi, 1888; Texas, 1889; Louisiana, 1890; Alabama, 1891; Kentucky, 1891; Arkansas, 1891; Georgia, 1891; South Carolina, 1898; North Carolina, 1899; Virginia, 1900; Maryland, 1904; Oklahoma, 1907.

Separation of the Races on Street Cars.

The extent of legislation for this purpose is as follows: Georgia and Oklahoma include street cars in their laws for the separation of the races on Railroad trains. Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina have special statutes applicable to street cars. Arkansas requires a separation on street cars in cities of the first class; and South Carolina on suburban lines. In Maryland, South Carolina, Alabama, Texas, Kentucky and Missouri the State laws do not require the races to be separated on street cars in cities. In Alabama and South Carolina there are either municipal laws for the separation of the races on street cars or the street railway companies provide for and require separation. In the cities of Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri the races are not separated on street cars.

II.

IN SCHOOLS.

Public Schools.

In Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia, the law requires the separation of the races in public schools. In Arizona, Indiana, Kansas and Wyoming discretionary power is given the school boards to establish separate schools.

Private Schools.

Florida, Kentucky, Oklahoma, and Tennessee are the only States which expressly prohibit the teaching of white and colored persons in the same private school. The laws of the other Southern States say that schools which admit both races shall not receive public funds.

SUFFRAGE.

I.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE BEFORE 1865.

Until after the Revolutionary War free Negroes were allowed to vote in every State except Georgia and South Carolina. Between 1792 and 1838 Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New

Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Virginia denied suffrage to Negroes.

Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin permitted Negroes to vote on the same footing as white persons.

New York and Tennessee had restricted Negro Suffrage. In New York a colored person to be eligible to vote must have been for three years a citizen of the State and owned and paid taxes on property to the valuation of $250 "over and above all debts and incumbrances thereon." There was no property test for white persons. In Tennessee Negroes who were competent as witnesses against white persons were permitted to vote.

All other States prohibited the Negro from voting.

II.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE FROM 1865 TO 1870.

Congress in 1866 established Negro Suffrage in all the territories of the United States.

The Constitution of Maryland of 1867 permitted only white persons to vote.

June 8, 1867 Congress passed over the President's veto a bill extending suffrage to the Negroes of the District of Columbia.

In 1868 New York voted down Negro Suffrage by a majority of 32,000. This same year Minnesota and Iowa extended the suffrage to Negroes.

July 28, 1868 the Fourteenth Amendment was adopted. The Second Section says "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding the Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

In 1868 and 1869 the Reconstruction Constitutions of the Southern States extended the Suffrage to Negroes.

III.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE FROM 1870 TO 1890.

The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution was ratified March 30, 1870. It says: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

From 1870 to 1877 the white people of the South, because of their participation in the war were very largely disfranchised. From 1877 to 1890 the Negroes in the Southern States were disfranchised largely by election devices, practices, and intimidations.

When the Fifteenth Amendment was ratified California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon and Pennsylvania still restricted the suffrage to white persons.

In order to make the provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment effective Congress on May the 31st, 1870 passed an Act the first section of which says "All citizens of the United States, who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation in any State, Territory, or by or under its authority to the contrary notwithstanding.

IV.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE FROM 1890 TO 1912.

Beginning with 1890 the Southern States have by the adoption of constitutional amendments sought to restrict Negro suffrage.

Southern States Whose Laws Restrict the Suffrage.

Suffrage amendments have been adopted by the Southern States in the following order: Mississippi, 1890; South Carolina, 1895; Louisiana, 1898; North Carolina, 1900; Alabama, 1901; Georgia, 1908; and Oklahoma, 1910.

The substance of the laws restricting suffrage are that the prospective voter must have paid his full taxes and then in order to register must own a certain amount of property, or must be able to pass an educational test or must come under the grandfather clause.

Tax Test.

Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee require the payment of poll taxes as a prerequisite to voting. In Georgia all taxes legally required since 1877 must be paid six months before the election.

Property Test.

The property requirement in Alabama is forty acres of land in the State or real or personal property worth three hundred dollars ($300.00) on which the taxes for the preceding year have been paid.

Property Test.—Con.

In Georgia it is forty acres of land in the State or five hundred dollars ($500.00) worth of property in the State.

The Louisiana requirement is three hundred dollars ($300.00) worth of property and payment of personal taxes.

South Carolina prescribes three hundred dollars ($300.00) worth of property on which taxes for the preceeding year have been paid.

Mississippi, North Carolina and Virginia have no property test.

Educational Test.

Alabama requires that the applicant unless physically disabled must be able to read and write the Constitution of the United States in English.

In Georgia he must, unless physically disabled, be able to read and write the Constitution of the United States in English; or if physically disabled from reading and writing to "understand and give a reasonable interpretation" of the Constitution of the United States or of Georgia when read to him.

Louisiana requires that the applicant must be able to read and write and must make an application for registration in his own handwriting.

In Mississippi he must be able to understand or reasonably interpret any part of the Constitution of the State.

In North Carolina the requirement is ability to read and write the State Constitution in English.

The Constitution of Oklahoma says the applicant" must be able to read and write any section of the Constitution of the State."

South Carolina requires ability to read and write the Constitution.

Virginia requires that the applicant must make out his application in his own handwriting and prepare and deposit his ballot without aid.

Grandfather Clause.

The Grandfather Clause permits a person who was not able to satisfy either the educational or property tests to continue a voter for life if he was a voter in 1867 (or in Oklahoma in 1866) or is an old soldier or the lineal descendant of such voter or soldier, provided, except in Oklahoma, he register prior to a fixed date.

The expiration of the date when such persons could register was in South Carolina, January 1, 1898; Louisiana, September 1, 1898; Alabama, December 20, 1902; Virginia, December 31, 1903; North Carolina, December 1, 1908; Georgia, January 1, 1915.

The Oklahoma Grandfather Clause is permanent. It says "But no person who was on January 1, 1866 or at any time prior

thereto, entitled to vote under any form of government, or who at that time resided in some foreign nation, and no lineal descendant of such person shall be denied the right to register and vote because of his inability to so read and write such Constitution."

Mississippi has no Grandfather Clause.

Understanding and Character Clauses.

Only two States, Georgia and Mississippi, have permanent understanding and character clauses. Although in Georgia a person may have neither property nor education he may be permitted to register if he is of good character and understands the duties and obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government.

The Mississippi law permits one who cannot read to register if he can understand and reasonably interpret the Constitution when read to him.

In Alabama, South Carolina and Virginia the Understanding Clause is a part of the Grandfather sections and became inoperative with the "Grandfather Clauses."

LEGAL DEFINITION OF A NEGRO.

The statutes of Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas state that a person of color is one who is descended from a Negro to the third generation inclusive, though one ancestor in each generation may have been white. According to the law of Alabama one is a person of color who has had any Negro blood in his ancestry in five generations. In Michigan, Nebraska and Oregon one is not legally a person of color who has less than one-fourth Negro blood. In Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Missouri and South Carolina a person of cclor is one who has as much as one-eighth Negro blood. In Virginia a person of color is one who has one-sixteenth or more Negro blood. The Constitution of Oklahoma reads: "Whenever in this Constitution and laws of this State, the word or words 'colored' or 'colored race' or 'Negro' or 'Negro race' are used, the same shall be construed to mean, or to apply to all persons of African descent. The term 'white' shall include all other persons." In Arkansas persons of color include all who have a visible and distinct admixture of African blood. The other States have no statutes defining Negro.

OFFICE-HOLDING.

COLORED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Senators.

Name.	State.	Length of Service.
Revels, Hiram	Mississippi	1870-1871.
Bruce, B. K.	Mississippi	1875-1881.

Representatives.

Name.	State	Length of Service.
Cain, Richard H	South Carolina	43d and 45th Congress—4 years.
Cheatham, H. P	North Carolina	52d and 53d Congress—4 years.
DeLarge, Robert C	South Carolina	42d Congress—2 years.
Elliott, Robert B.	South Carolina	42nd Congress—2 years.
Haralson, Jeremiah	Alabama	44th Congress—2 years.
Hyman, John	North Carolina	44th Congress—2 years.
Langston, John M	Virginia	51st Congress—2 years.
Long, Jefferson	Georgia	41st Congress—2 years.
Lynch, John R.	Mississippi	43d,44th & 47th Congress—6 years.
Miller, Thomas H	South Carolina	51st Congress—2 years.
Murray, George W	South Carolina	53d and 54th Congress—4 years.
Nash, Charles E.	Louisiana	44th Congress—2 years.
O'Hara, James E.	North Carolina	48th and 49th Congress, 4 years.
Rainey, Joseph H	South Carolina	44th to 48th Congress—10 years.
Ransier, A. J	South Carolina	43d Congress—2 years.
Rapier, James T	Alabama	43d Congress—2 years.
Smalls, Robert	South Carolina	44th,45th & 47th Congress—6 years.
Turner, Benjamin S.	Alabama	42d Congress—2 years.
Wall, Josiah T.	Florida	42nd,43d & 44th Congress—6 years.
White, George H.	North Carolina	55th and 56th Congress—4 years.

Bruce, Blanche K.—United States Senator from Mississippi, 1875 to 1881. Born a slave in 1841 in Prince Edward County, Virginia. Was educated with his master's son. After freedom came he taught school for sometime in Missouri and also studied for a short time at Oberlin. In 1869 he came to Mississippi and became a planter. He entered politics, held a number of offices, including that of sheriff and superintendent of public schools. Finally elected to United States Senate. In 1881 was made Register of the United States Treasury.

Revels, Hiram, R.—First Colored United States Senator. Born free at Fayetteville, North Carolina, September 1, 1822. In 1847 he graduated from Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. He became a preacher and lecturer. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was serving as pastor of a Methodist Church in Baltimore. He assisted in raising the first colored regiment organized in Maryland. He afterwards organized a colored regiment in Missouri. He finally settled at Natchez, Mississippi. January, 1870, he was chosen United States Senator for that State and on February 25th, took his seat in Congress.

COLORED PERSONS NOW HOLDING FEDERAL OFFICES.

John C. Napier, of Tennessee, Register of the Treasury.

Cyrus F. Adams, Illinois, Assistant Register of the Treasury.

Henry L. Johnson, of Georgia, Recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia.

William H. Lewis, Massachusetts, Assistant Attorney General of the United States.

Ralph W. Tyler, Ohio, Auditor for the Navy Department.

Whitfield McKinley, Collector of Customs, Washington, D. C.

Robert H. Terrell, Judge Municipal Court, Washington, D. C.
James A. Cobb, Assistant District Attorney for the District of Columbia.
Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue, New York City.
S. Laing Williams, Special Assistant United States District Attorney at Chicago, Ill.
John N. W. Alexander, Registrar Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.
John E. Bush, Receiver of Public Money, Little Rock, Arkansas.
Charles Cottrell, of Ohio, Collector of Customs, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.
William T. Vernon, Assistant Superintendent of Instruction of the Five Civilized Indian Tribes of Oklahoma.

COLORED PERSONS IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(*Diplomatic.*)

Name, Position and Address.

Henry W. Furniss, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotenitary at Port au Prince, Haiti.
William D. Crum, Minister Resident and Consul General at Monrovia, Liberia.
Richard C. Bunday, Secretary of Legation at Monrovia, Liberia.

(*Consular.*)

Name, Position and Address.

William J. Yerbq, Consul at Sierra Leone, West Africa.
James G. Carter, Consul at Tamatave, Madagascar.
Christopher H. Payne, Consul at St. Thomas, West Indies.
George H. Jackson, Consul at Cognac, France.
Lemuel W. Livingston, Consul at Cape Haitien, Haiti.
William H. Hunt, Consul at St. Etienne, France.
Herbert R. Wright, Consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.
James W. Johnson, Consul at Corinto, Nicaragua.

NUMBER OF COLORED OFFICERS, CLERKS AND OTHER EMPLOYEES IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

	No.	Salaries.
Diplomatic and Consular Service	11	$ 37,000
Departmental Service, Washington, D. C.:		
State	26	19,360
Treasury	703	479,840
War	160	120,910
Navy	76	46,660
Post Office	182	108,460
Interior	421	249,975
Justice	34	9,720

	No.	Salaries.
Agriculture	129	69,924
Commerce and Labor	217	97,924
Government Printing Office	571	398,180
Interstate Commerce Commission	37	19,200
United States Capitol	187	127,640
Washington, D. C., City Post Office	201	161,240
District of Columbia Government including unskilled laborers	2,824	1,263,985
Departmental Service at large:		
Customs and Internal Revenue	592	495,276
Post Office	2,997	2,338,242
Interior	25	27,640
Commerce and Labor	78	56,420
United States Army, officers	11	29,295
United States Army, enlisted men	2,948	919,121
Miscellaneous, including unclassified	1,967	1,179,750
Total	14,397	$8,255,617

NEGRO SOLDIERS AND HEROES.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.

Negro soldiers have served with distinction in every war that the United States has waged.

In the Revolutionary War.

Free Negroes and slaves were employed on both sides in the Revolutionary War. They were found in all branches of the patriot army. They generally served in the same regiments with the white soldiers. Connecticut, however, had one complete company of Negro soldiers and Rhode Island a complete regiment. It is estimated that there was an average of thirty-five Negroes in each white regiment. According to an official report there were in the army under General Washington's immediate command on the 24th of August, 1778, seven hundred and seventy-five Negroes. This does not appear to include the Negro troops furnished by Connecticut, New York, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. There were altogether about 3,000 Negro soldiers employed by the Americans.

Some of the most heroic deeds of the War of Independence were performed by black men. The first martyr in the Boston massacre, March 5th, 1770 was the Negro Crispus Attucks. Samuel Lawrence, a prominent white citizen of Groton, Massachusetts led a company of Negroes to the battle of Bunker Hill. It was the Negro, Peter Salem, who at the Battle of Bunker Hill fired the shot that mortally wounded Major Pitcairn. Solomon Poor, another Negro, so distinguished himself at the Battle of Bunker Hill that a petition was drawn up by some of the principal officers to secure him recognition by the Massachusetts Colony. Austin Dabney, another Negro, rendered such conspicuous service in the Revolutionary War that he was freed and the Federal Government granted him a pension. The State of Georgia also granted him a considerable amount of land. The Black Legion organized in 1779 in St. Domingo by Count D' Estaing consisted of 800 young freedmen, blacks and mulattoes. At the Siege of Savannah on the 9th of October, 1779, this Legion, by covering the retreat and repulsing the charge of the British, saved the defeated American and French army from annihilation.

In the War of 1812.

A large number of Negro sailors were in the navy during the War of 1812. It is estimated that one-tenth of the crews that

In the War of 1812.—Con.

manned the vessels on the Great Lakes were Negroes. They served faithfully in all the battles of the Great Lakes and in the battle of Lake Erie rendered very effective service. In the celebrated picture of Perry's Victory on Lake Erie is seen a Negro sailor.

General Andrew Jackson September 21, 1814, issued a call to the free Negroes of Louisiana to enlist. As a result five hundred Negroes were organized into two battalions. These battalions distinguished themselves in the Battle of New Orleans. The legislature of New York October 24, 1814 authorized the raising of two regiments of men of color. As a result 2,000 black men were enlisted and sent forward to the army at Sackett's Harbor.

War of the Rebellion.

178,975 Negro soldiers were employed in the War of the Rebellion. These made up 161 regiments of which 141 were infantry, 7 were cavalry, 12 were heavy artillery and one light artillery. The first colored regiments to be organized were the First South Carolina in which the first enlistments were made May 9, 1862; the First Louisiana Native Guards, September 27, 1862; the Fifty Fourth Massachusetts, February 9, 1863; the Second Carolina Volunteers, February 23, 1863.

By States Negro Troops were furnished as follows:

Connecticut	1764	Minnesota	104
Delaware	954	Missouri	8344
District of Columbia	3269	New Hampshire	125
Illinois	1811	New Jersey	1185
Indiana	1537	New York	4125
Iowa	440	Ohio	5092
Kansas	2080	Pennsylvania	8612
Kentucky	23703	Rhode Island	1837
Maine	104	Vermont	120
Maryland	8718	West Virginia	196
Massachusetts	3966	Wisconsin	165
Michigan	1387		
		Total	78779

Under the direct authority of the General Government and not credited to any State Negro soldiers were recruited as follows:

Alabama	4969	Mississippi	17869
Arkansas	5526	North Carolina	5035
Colorado	95	South Carolina	5462
Florida	1044	Tennessee	20133
Georgia	3486	Texas	47
Louisiana	24052	Virginia	5723

"Also 5,896 Negro soldiers enlisted at large or whose credits are not specifically expressed by the records."

The Negro troops were engaged in many of the bloodiest battles of the War. The engagements in which they particularly distinguished themselves were the Assault on Port Hudson, the Assault on Fort Wagner, the Battle of Milligan's Bend and the Assault on Petersburg.

Abbott, Dr. A. R.—He graduated from the medical department of Toronto University about the beginning of the Civil War. He enlisted in one of the colored regiments and was one of the first colored men to be admitted to the army medical service. After the war he returned to Toronto, Canada, and practiced his profession.

Turner, Henry M.—Eminent Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. First Negro chaplain of the United States Army. Born February 1, 1833 near Newberry, South Carolina. Appointed chaplain 1863. Elected Bishop in 1880. In 1872 the University of Pennsylvania honored him with the title of LL. D.

Negro Soldiers in the Regular Army.

July 28, 1866 Congress passed a law that Negro regiments should be a part of the regular army. Under this act the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and the Thirty-Eighth, Thirty-Ninth, Fortieth and Forty-First Regiments of Infantry were organized. March the 3rd, 1869 a consolidation act was passed and the Thirty-Eighth and Forty-First were reorganized as the Twenty-Fourth Regiment of Infantry; the Thirty-Ninth and Fortieth were reorganized as the Twenty-Fifth Regiment of Infantry. These regiments were stationed on the frontier and rendered valuable service in the military operations against the Indians extending from Dakota to Mexico. The Ninth and Tenth Cavalry won the reputation of being the best Indian fighters on the frontier.

In the Spanish American War.

At the outbreak of the Spanish American War in 1898 the four Negro regiments were among the first troops ordered to the front. Here again they won great distinction by their bravery and daring. Negro soldiers took a more conspicuous part in the Spanish American War than in any previous war waged by the United States. At the first battle in Cuba, Las Guasimas, the Tenth Cavalry played an important part by coming to the support of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and the Rough Riders. The Twenty-Fifth Infantry took a prominent part in the Battle of El Caney. The Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and Twenty-Fourth Infantry rendered heroic service in the famous battle of San Juan Hill.

In the Spanish American War.—Con.

Volunteer Negro regiments were organized for the Spanish American War as follows:

Third Alabama, white officers.
Third North Carolina, colored officers.
Sixth Virginia, mixed officers.
Seventh United States Volunteers Immunes, 1st and 2nd Lieutenants, colored, other officers white.
Eighth Illinois, Army of Occupation Santiago, colored officers.
Eighth United States Volunteers, Immunes, 1st and 2nd Lieutenants, colored, other officers white.
Ninth Battalion, Ohio, colored officers.
Ninth United States Volunteers Immunes, 1st and 2nd Lieutenants, colored, other officers white.
Tenth United States Volunteers Immunes, 1st and 2nd Lieutenants, colored, other officers white.
Twenty-Third Kansas, colored officers.
Indiana raised two compaines of colored troops, which were attached to the Eighth Immunes and officially designated as First Regiment colored compaines A. and B., colored officers.

No one of the Negro volunteers regiments reached the front in time to take part in any battles. The Eighth Illinois formed part of the army of occupation and distinguished itself in policing and cleaning up Santiago. After the close of the Spanish American War two colored regiments, the Forty-Eighth and Forty-Ninth United States Infantry were enlisted and served in the PhilippineWar. Captains and Lieutenants colored. Other officers white.

In 1907 the white Cavalry detachment on duty at the Military Academy at West point was replaced by a Negro Cavalry detachment. It is called the United States Military Cavalry Detachment. It is used in teaching the cadets cavalry tactics.

West Point Graduates.

Three Negroes have graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. Henry O. Flipper, the first to graduate, served for a time in the regular army, but because of difficulties resigned and went to Mexico. John H. Alexander the second graduate, died while serving as military instructor at Wilberforce University. Charles Young the third Negro to graduate is now a major in the Ninth United States Cavalry. Now on special duty in Liberia.

Colored Officers in the United States Army, with Rank.

Lt. Col. Allen Allensworth (retired) Chaplain, Twenty-Fourth Infantry.
Major Wm. T. Anderson (retired) Chaplin, Ninth Cavalry.

Colored Officers in the United States Army, with Rank.—Con.

Major John R. Lynch, (retired.) Paymaster.
Major Charles Young, Ninth Cavalry.
Captain George W. Prioleau, Chaplain, Ninth Calvary.
Captain Theopilus G. Steward (retired) Chaplain, Twenty-Fifth Infantry.
1st Lieut. Benjamin O. Davis, Tenth Cavalry.
1st Lieut. John E. Green, Twenty-Fifth Infantry.
1st Lieut. W. W. E. Gladden, Chaplain, Twenty-Fourth Infantry.
1st Lieut. Oscar J. W. Scott, Chaplain, 25th Infantry.
1st Lieut Louis A. Carter, Chaplain, Tenth Cavalry.

NEGROES TO WHOM THE CARNEGIE HERO FUND HAS MADE AWARDS.

John B. Hill, a coachman, on account of injuries received in stopping a runaway team hitched to a landau containing a child and its maid, at Atlanta, Ga., December 1, 1905, received a bronze medal and $500.

George A. Grant, teamster, sustained fatal injuries in attempting to stop a runaway team at Groton, Connecticut, January 23, 1906. The award was a silver medal and $25 a month for support of his widow during her life or until she remarries with $5 a month additional for each of the four children until each reaches the age of sixteen.

Theodore H. Homer, a waiter in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1908, rescued an eight year old child from a runaway. He received a bronze medal and $500 for educational purposes as needed.

Albert K. Sweet, machinist, attempted to save four children from drowning at Norwood, Rhode Island, February 17, 1909. He received a bronze medal.

George E. McCune, porter, saved a two year old child from being run over by a train at Garden City, Kansas, February 19, 1908. He received a bronze medal and $500 for educational purposes as needed.

Martha Generals, housewife, at Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1906, rescued a nine year old child from electric shock. The child had grasped an electric light wire and was unable to release his hold. She received a bronze medal, and Twenty Dollars a month during her life.

Harley Tomlinson, farmer, died assisting in an attempt to save another farmer, Oscar Colson, from drowning in the Yadkin River, Norwood, North Carolina, August 3, 1909. His widow received a bronze medal and $15 a month support during life, or until she remarries with $2 a month additional for each of the three children until each reaches the age of sixteen.

Frank Forest, farmer, for assisting in the attempt to save Oscar Colson and helping to save Henry C. Myers, was given a bronze medal and $500.

James L. Smith, puddler, at Sistersville, West Virginia, October 28, 1909, rescued a two year old child from a burning house. He received a silver medal and $1,000 toward the purchase of a farm.

Boyce Lindsay, a 16 year old boy at Spartanburg, South Carolina, May 28, 1910, saved a white child from being run over by a train. He received a bronze medal and $2,000 to be used for his education.

John G. Walker, drayman, at Madison, Georgia, June 27, 1909, rescued from a runaway, Oscar W. Butler, Mayor and lawyer, Green Thomas, laborer, William G. O'Bear, Quartermaster General State Militia of Georgia, Legare H. O'Bear and Julia H. O'Bear. He received a bronze medal and $500 toward buying a home.

Charles A. Smith, laborer, attempted to save Theodore Dilhoff, laborer, from suffocation in a sewer at Cincinnati, Ohio, November 26, 1910. He received a bronze medal and $1,000 toward the purchase of a home.

THE RELIGIOUS FIELD.

I.

NEGRO CHURCHES ORGANIZED IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

1785—Colored Baptist Church organized at Williamsburg, Virginia.

1788—First African Baptist church of Savannah, Georgia, organized January 20th by Rev. Abraham Marshall (white) and Rev. Jesse Peters (colored.) Andrew Bryan, a slave was the first pastor.

1790—Richard Allen and a few followers started in Philadelphia an independent Methodist Church. This was the beginning of the African Methodist Episcopal denomination.

1791—Absolom Jones founded at Philadelphia, St. Thomas Episcopal church.

1793—Springfield Baptist church at Augusta, Ga., organized by Rev. Abraham Marshall. Rev. Jesse Peters, who had gathered the members together, was the pastor.

1796—James Varick and others established in New York City a colored Methodist Church which was the beginning of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion denomination.

II.

DATE OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE VARIOUS COLORED DENOMINATIONS.

1805—Colored members of Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church of Wilmington, Delaware, withdrew and erected a building for themselves.

1813—The Union Church of Africans was incorporated September 7th at Wilmington, Delaware, by the colored members who had withdrawn from Asbury church.

1816—The African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with Richard Allen as its first bishop.

1821—At New York the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church was organized June 21st. James Varick was made District Chairman and the next year became the first bishop of the church.

1836—The Providence Baptist Association of Ohio, was organized. This is said to be the first colored Baptist Association organized in the United States. In 1838 the Wood River Baptist As-

sociation of Illinois was organized. 1880 the National Baptist Convention was organized at Montgomery, Alabama.

1850—African Union Church organized by a division of the Union Church of Africans.

1850—The Union American Methodist Episcopal Church (colored) organized by a division of the Union Church of Africans.

1860—About this time the First Colored Methodist Protestant Church organized by Negro members who withdrew from the Methodist Protestant Church.

1865—Colored members from the white Primitive Baptist churches of the South organized at Columbia, Tennessee, the Colored Primitive Baptists in America.

1866—The African Union First Colored Methodist Protestant Church of America or Elsewhere was organized by a union of the African Union Church with the First Colored Methodist Protestant Church.

1869—At Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in May, the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church set apart its colored members and organized the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

1870—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South in May, at Memphis, Tennessee, set apart its colored members, and on December 16, 1870, at Jackson, Tennessee, these members were organized into the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

1882—The Reformed Zion Apostolic Church (colored) was organized.

1896—In 1894 a number of ministers and members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church withdrew from the Conferences in South Carolina, and in Georgia, and organized an independent Methodist Church. In 1896 they were organized into the Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church (colored.)

1896—The Church of God and Saints of Christ (colored) was organized at Lawrence, Kansas.

1899—A new denomination, the Church of the Living God (colored) was organized at Wrightsville, Arkansas. There are now three distinct bodies as follows: Church of the Living God (Christian workers for friendship); Church of the Living God (Apostolic church); Church of Christ in God.

1900—The Voluntary Missionary Society in America (colored) was organized.

1901—The United American Free-Will Baptists were organized.

1905—July 10th, at Redemption, Arkansas, persons who had withdrawn from the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, the African Methodist Episcopal Church and Baptist Churches, organized the Free Christian Zion Church in Christ (colored.)

NOTED NEGRO PREACHERS.

Leile, George.—Born in Virginia about 1750. He was one of the most noted of the early Negro preachers. Sometime before the Revolutionary War, his master moved to Burke county, Georgia. Here Leile was converted and began to preach. Not long before he began to preach, his master who was a deacon of the Baptist Church gave him his freedom. Leile preached to the slaves at Savannah during the Revolutionary War. In 1783 he went to Jamaica. Just before leaving he baptized the slave, Andrew Bryan, who in after years became a great preacher and established the First African Baptist Church in Savannah. Leile had much success preaching in Jamaica and established the Baptist church among the Negroes of that Island.

Bryan, Andrew.—Founder of Negro Baptist Church, Savannah, Georgia, 1788. Bryan was publicly whipped and twice imprisoned for preaching. He was, however, faithful to his vow. At length liberty was given him by the civil authorities to continue his religious meetings under certain regulations. His master gave him the use of his barn at Brampton, three miles from Savannah, where he preached for two years with little interruption. In 1792 the church began the erection of a place of worship. The city gave the lot for the purpose. This lot has remained in the possession of the church up to the present time.

Haynes, Rev. Lemuel.—Revolutionary soldier and first colored Congregational minister. Born in West Hartford, Connecticut in 1753. In 1775 joined the colonial army and served through the war. He had an exceptionally good education. 1785 became pastor of white congregation at Torrington, Connecticut. In 1818 went to Manchester, New Hampshire, and there made himself famous. He is most widely known for his sermon against "Universalism," which he preached against Hosea Ballou. This sermon created a great impression. It was published and widely circulated in the United States and Europe. He died at Granville, Connecticut 1832.

Hosier, Harry.—First American Negro preacher in the Methodist Church. Companion of Bishop Thomas Coke, whom he accompanied on most of his travels in the United States. Hosier was one of the most notable characters of his day. He was pronounced by some to be the greatest orator in America. In his travels he shared the pulpits of the white ministers whom he accompanied and seems to have excelled them all in popularity. Bishop Asbury said that the best way to get a large congregation was to announce that Hosier was going to preach. He died in Philadelphia in 1810.

Allen Richard.—Founder and first bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Born a slave in Philadelphia, February 14, 1760. Purchased his freedom, became an itinerant Methodist preacher, and worked as a common laborer or at whatever came to hand. During the Revolutionary War, was employed as a teamster,

hauling salt. Allen, with many other Negroes, was a member of St. George's Methodist Episcopal church in Philadelphia. A movement began to force the Negroes into the galleries. When on a Sunday morning, an attempt was made to move Allen and Absolom Jones to the gallery, the colored portion of the congregation rebelled, and on April 17, 1787, under the leadership of Allen and Jones, formed the Free African Society. This Society "formed without regard to religious tenets," and "in order to support one another in sickness and for the benefit of their widows and fatherless children," prepared the way for the African Methodist Episcopal Denomination, and the St. Thomas Episcopal Church. 1790, Allen with a few followers, withdrew from the Free African Society and started an independent Methodist Church. The congregation worshiped first in a blacksmith shop at Sixth and Lombard Streets. In 1794, Bethel Church was erected. 1816, Allen was ordained the first bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Died March 26, 1831.

Jones, Absolom.—Established in Philadelphia in 1791, the first African Church of St. Thomas, now known as St. Thomas Episcopal church. Like Richard Allen, Jones was a leader of the colored people of Philadelphia. He had been a slave and purchased his freedom. He was a member of St. George's Methodist Episcopal church, and withdrew with Richard Allen and jointly with him founded the Free African Society.

Evans, Henry.—Founder of a Methodist Church in Fayetteville, N. C. About the close of the eighteenth century, Henry Evans, a free Negro from Virginia, on his way to Charleston, S. C., to practice the trade of shoe-making, chanced to stop at Fayetteville. He was a licensed local Methodist preacher. He was so impressed with the condition of the colored people that he decided to stop and labor among them. This he did, working at his trade during the week, and preaching on Sunday. The town council ordered him to stop preaching. The meetings were held in secret. At length, the white people became interested in the meetings and began to attend them, and a regular Methodist Church was established. Although a white minister was in the course of time sent to take charge of the congregation, Evans was not displaced. A room was built for him in the church, and there he remained till his death in 1810.

Freeman, Ralph.—A noted ante-bellum Negro preacher. He was a slave in Anson County, North Carolina. He was ordained a regular minister and traveled about preaching. Joseph Magee, a white Baptist minister, was much attached to Freeman. They often traveled together. It was agreed between them that the survivor should preach the funeral of the one who died first. Magee moved to the West and died. The colored preacher was sent for, all the way from North Carolina to come and preach his friend's funeral.

Jack, of Virginia.—A famous ante-bellum Negro preacher. He was popularly known as Uncle Jack. A full blooded African. He was recognized by the whites as a powerful expounder of Christian

doctrine. He was licensed to preach in the Baptist Church, and preached from plantation to plantation. The white people raised a subscription, purchased his freedom, and gave him a home and a small tract of land for his support. He had great influence over blacks and whites. Was instrumental in the conversion of many white persons. He preached for over forty years.

Payne, Daniel A.—Eminent bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Born February 24, 1811, at Charleston, South Carolina. Was mainly responsible for Wilberforce University becoming the property of the African Methodist Episcopal denomination. In many respects Bishop Payne was one of the most remarkable Negro preachers that this country has ever produced. He, perhaps, more than anyone else, is responsible for the Wilberforce community and University. He died there in 1892.

Jasper, John.—A famous Negro preacher. For sixty years was a preacher in and around Richmond. He became a national character by his efforts to prove by the Bible that the sun moves. He was born in 1812. He was greatly admired by all for his piety and sincerity. When he died in 1899, the Richmond *Dispatch*, gave much editorial space to a discussion of his virtues. Rev. William E. Hatcher, a prominent white minister, who was the pastor of a church in Richmond has recently written a life of John Jasper.

Crummell, Alexander—Eminent colored Episcopal minister. Born in New York City in 1818. His father was a native of the Gold Coast, Africa. Mr. Crummell graduated at Cambridge University, England, and then went as a missionary to Africa. For a time he was a professor in the Liberian College. After a time he returned to the United States, and for twenty-two years was rector of St. Luke's Church, Washington, D. C. He is the author of a number of books, dealing with the race problem, and is the founder of the American Negro Academy. He died in 1898.

Garnett, Henry Highland.—Born a slave in Maryland, December 23, 1815. While yet a child his father escaped with him to the North. He was educated in the New York City schools and the Oneida Institute. In 1850, visited England, and from there went as a delegate to the Peace Conference at Frankfort-on-the-Main. For sometime he was a missionary in Jamaica, Chaplain of colored regiment during the War, President of Avery Institute of Pittsburg; the first colored man to hold religious services in Representatives' Chamber of Congress, at Washington. He became minister to Liberia and died there February 14, 1882.

Attwell, Joseph S.—Born in Barbadoes, British West Indies, 1831. Came to the United States in 1864 to collect funds to assist his countrymen to emigrate to Liberia. Collected about $20,000, and was instrumental in founding the settlement of Crozerville in Liberia. He remained in the United States, and at the close of the Civil War, went South as a missionary of the Episcopal Church. Established mission churches in a number of Southern States. Was for

several years rector of church in Petersburg, Va., and St. Stephen's Church, Savannah, Ga. Later he became rector of St. Philip's church, New York, and continued in this position until his death in 1881.

Smith, Amanda.—Distinguisted as an evangelist of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Born a slave in Maryland in 1837. Her father by working extra at night, and other times was able to buy himself and family and moved to Pennsylvania. "Amanda taught herself to read by cutting out large letters from newspapers, laying them on the window sill and getting her mother to make them into words." In an autobiography, "Amanda Smith's Own Story," an extended sketch of her evangelical labors are given. It was at the great camp-meetings in the Seventies in Ohio and Illinois, that she became famous. Her evangelical labors extended to Africa, India, England and Scotland. She now conducts the Amanda Smith Orphans' Home for Colored Children at Harvey, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago.

III.

DENOMINATIONAL STATISTICS.

According to reports on Negro Churches published by the Census Bureau in 1906 there were at that time in the United States 36,770 Negro Churches, 3,685,097 communicants, 34,681 Sunday Schools, and 1,740,099 Sunday School scholars. The value of church property in the hands of Negroes was $56,636,159. Detailed information of the Independent Negro Denominations and of Negro members of white Denominations is given below.

The Negro churches are contributing every year over a hundred thousand dollars for home mission work. They are supporting 200 home missionaries and giving aid to 350 needy churches.

Negro churches are contributing annually about $50,000 to foreign Mission work.

The Negro Baptists are carrying on missionary work in five foreign countries. They have 132 stations. They support 97 missionaries who are aided by 85 native helpers.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church carries on missionary work in eight foreign countries. It has 83 stations, 24 missionaries and 35 native helpers. This denomination has two regularly ordained bishops working in Africa.

The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church is also carrying on work in Africa under the direction of a regularly organized board of missions.

NEGRO MEMBERS OF WHITE DENOMINATIONS.

DENOMINATIONS	Number Churches	Number Communicants	Number Sunday Schools	Number Scholars	Value of Church Property
Total	5,377	477,792	10,301	291,529	12,013,116
Advent Christian Church	2	72	2	27	$ 3,800
Seventh Day Adventists	29	562	26	539	6,474
Baptists-Northern Convention	108	32,639	106	12,827	1,561,326
Free Baptists	197	10,876	177	5,732	186,130
Primitive Baptists	4	102	-------	-------	2,300
Christians (Christian Connection)	92	7,545	88	4,001	69,505
Churches of God in North America, General Eldership of the	15	329	11	270	5,500
Congregationalists	156	11,960	174	10,339	459,497
Disciples of Christ	129	9,705	117	4,319	170,265
Churches of Christ	41	1,528	24	597	14,956
Independent Churches	12	490	13	435	2,750
General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America	1	15	1	25	5,000
Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of America	6	224	5	254	10,000
Methodist Episcopal Church	3,750	308,551	3,745	204,810	6,104,379
Methodist Protestant Church	64	2,612	53	1,650	62,651
Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America	22	1,258	16	769	21,000
Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum)	2	351	2	217	8,000
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America	417	27,799	433	24,904	752,387
Cumberland Presbyterian Church	1	50	1	75	1,000
Presbyterian Church in The United States	44	1,183	42	1,160	32,850
Associate Reformed Synod of the South	1	18	1	35	200
Protestant Episcopal Church	198	19,098	188	13,779	1,773,279
Reformed Church in America	2	59	1	52	-------
Reformed Episcopal Church	38	2,252	34	1,326	28,287
Roman Catholic Church	36	38,235	33	3,151	678,480
Church of the United Brethren in Christ	10	277	8	236	3,100

INDEPENDENT NEGRO DENOMINATIONS.

DENOMINATIONS	Number Churches	Number Communicants	Number Sunday Schools	Number Scholars	Value of Church Property
Total	31,393	3,207,305	24,380	1448,570	$ 44,623,043
Baptists-National Convention	18,534	2261,607	17,910	924,665	24,437,272
Colored Primitive Baptists in America	797	35,076	166	6,224	296,539
United American Freewill Baptists (Colored)	251	14,489	100	3,307	79,278
Church of God and Saints of Christ	48	1,823	1	150	6,000
Church of the Living God (Christian Workers for Friendship)	44	2,676	43	886	23,175
Church of the Living God (Apostolic Church)	15	752	13	585	25,700
Church of Christ in God	9	848	6	289	9,700
Voluntary Missionary Society in America (Colored)	3	425	3	390	2,400
Free Christian Zion Church of Christ (Colored)	15	1,835	7	340	5,975
Union American Methodist Episcopal Church (Colored)	77	4,347	78	3,372	170,150
African Methodist Episcopal Church	6,647	494,777	6,285	292,689	11,303,489
African Union Methodist Protestant Church	69	5,592	66	5,266	183,697
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	2,204	184,542	2,092	107,692	4,833,207
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church	2,381	172,996	2,328	92,457	3,017,849
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church (Colored)	45	3,059	36	1,508	37,875
Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church (Colored)	58	4,397	54	1,792	36,965
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church	196	18,066	192	6,952	203,778

IV.

BISHOPS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, GENERAL OFFICERS, ETC., OF VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

BISHOPS AND GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE COLORED METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Bishops and their addresses.

L. H. Hosley, D. D., 335 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.
Isaac Lane, D. D., 32 Loconte St., Jackson, Tenn.
R. S. Williams, D. D., Augusta, Ga.
Elias Cottrell, D. D., Holly Sprngs, Miss.
M. F. Jamison, D. D., Leigh, Texas.
C. H. Phillips, A. M., M. D., D. D., 317, 12th Ave., Nashville, Tennessee.
George W. Stewart, D. D., Miles Memorial College, Birmingham Alabama.

General Officers and their addresses.

H. Bullock, D. D., Agent, Jackson, Tenn.
A. J. Cobb, A. B., Editor, Christian Index, Jackson, Tenn.
N. F. Haygood, D. D., Secretary of Missions, Augusta, Ga.
A. R. Calhoun, B. D., Secretary Epworth League, 816 Kentucky St., Pine Bluff, Ark.
E. W. Mosley, D. D., Secretary Church Extension, Jackson, Tenn.
J. A. Hamlett, D. D., Editor, Western Index, Topeka, Kansas.
J. C. Stanton, D. D., Editor, North Carolina Index, Pittsboro, North Carolina.
John Wesley Gilbert, A. M., D. D., Superintendent African Missions, Augusta, Ga.
Mr. Moses McKissack, Connectional Architect, Nashville, Tenn.

BISHOPS AND GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Bishops and their addresses.

H. M. Turner, D. D., 30 Yonge St., Atlanta, Ga.
W. J. Gaines, D. D.,* 360 Houston St., Atlanta, Ga.
B. T. Tanner, D. D., 2908 Diamond St., Philadelphia, Pa.
B. F. Lee, D. D., Wilberforce, O.
M. B. Salter, D. D., 30 Vanderhorst St., Charleston, S. C.
W. B. Derrick, D. D., Flushing, N. Y.
Evans Tyree, D. D., 15 N. Hill St., Nashville, Tenn.
C. S. Smith, D. D., 35 E. Alexandrine Ave., Detroit, Mich.
C. T. Shaffer, D. D., 3742 Forrest Ave., Chicago, Ill.
L. J. Coppin, D. D., 1913 Bainbridge St., Philadelphia, Pa.

*Deceased.

J. S. Flipper, D. D., 401 Houston St., Atlanta, Ga.
H. B. Parks, D. D., 3312 Calumet St., Chicago, Ill.
W. H. Heard, D. D., Monrovia, Liberia.
J. Albert Johnson, D. D., 1412 N. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General Officers and their addresses.

R. R. Wright, Jr., Ph. D., Managing Editor, Christian Recorder, 631 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
W. W. Beckett, D. D., Missionary Secretary, 61 Bible House, New York, N. Y.
B. F. Watson, D. D., Secretary Church Extension, 1535 14th, St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
John Hurst, D. D., Financial Secretary, 1541 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Ira T. Bryant, A. M., Secretary Sunday School Union, 206 Public Square, Nashville, Tenn.
H. T. Kealing, A. M., Editor, A. M. E. Review, 206 Public Square Nashville, Tenn.
John R. Hawkins, A. M., Secretary Education, Kittrell, N. C.
G. W. Allen, D. D., Editor, Southern Christian Recorder, Columbus, Ga.
J. Frank McDonald, D. D., Editor, Western Christian Recorder, 712 Campbell St., Kansas City, Mo.
W. A. Lewis, D. D., Secretary, C. P. A., 206 Public Square, Nashville, Tenn.
J. C. Caldwell, D. D., Secretary, Allen Christian Endeavor, 206 Public Square, Nashville, Tenn.

BISHOPS AND GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH.

Bishops and their addresses.

J. W. Hood, D. D., LL. D., 445 Ramsey St., Fayetteville, N. C.
C. R. Harris, A. M., D. D., 802 West Monroe St., Salisbury, N. C.
Alexander Walters, A. M., D. D., 208 West 134th St., New York City.
G. W. Clinton, A. M., D. D., 415 N. Myers St., Charlotte, N. C.
J. W. Alstork, D. D., LL. D., 231 Cleveland Ave., Montgomery, Alabama.
***J. W. Smith, D. D.**, 1309 R. St., Washington, D. C.
J. S. Caldwell, D. D., 420 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
G. L. Blackwell, A. M., D. D., 420 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
A. J. Warner, D. D., 407 S. Brevard St., Charlotte, N. C.

*Deceased.

General Officers and their addresses.

M. D. Lee, A. M., General Secretary, Rockhill, S. C.
J. S. Jackson, D. D., Financial Secretary, 420 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
F. K. Bird, D. D., Manager Publication House, Cor. Second and Brevard Sts., Charlotte, N. C.
G. C. Clement, A. M., D. D., Editor, Star of Zion, Cor. Second and Brevard Sts., Charlotte, N. C.
R. B. Bruce, D. D., Editor, Sunday School Literature, Cor. Second and Brevard Sts., Charlotte, N. C.
John C. Dancy, LL. D., Editor, Quarterly Review, 2189 L. St., Washington, D. C.
L. W. Kyles, A. M., S. T. B., Editor, Homiletic Department, 112 S. Bayou St., Mobile, Ala.
E. George Biddle, D. D., Editor, Zion Trumpet, 167 Goff St., New Haven, Conn.
J. Harvey Anderson, D. D., Editor, Statistical Year Book, Harrisburg Pa.
W. H. Goler, D. D., LL. D., President, Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.
S. G. Atkins, A. M., Ph. D., Secretary Education, Winston-Salem, N. C.
R. A. Morrisey, A. M., D. D., Secretary of Missions 420 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. Coffey, D. D., Secretary of Church Extension, 420 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
J. T. McMillan, D. D., Secretary of Varick C. E. Union, Tuskegee, Alabama.
John F. Moreland, Ph. D., Secretary of Protective Brotherhood, 701 E. First St., Charlotte, N. C.
Francis H. Hill, D. D., Official Auditor, 615 E. 7th St. Charlotte N. C.

AFRO-AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL.

Names and offices and addresses.

J. G. Carlile, President, Troy, N. Y.
T. H. Amos, Vice-President, Paterson, N. J.
R. H. Armstrong, Secretary, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. W. Lee, Treasurer, Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Names and offices and addresses.

E. C. Morris, D. D., President, Helena, Ark.
W. G. Parks, D. D., Vice-President at Large, Philadelphia, Pa.

R. B. Hudson, A. M., Recording Secretary, Selma, Ala.
A. J. Stokes, D. D., Treasurer, Montgomery, Ala.
Robert Mitchell, D. D., Auditor, Bowling Green, Ky.
S. W. Bacote, D. D., Statistician, Kansas City, Mo.
L. G. Jordan, D. D., Secretary Foreign Mission Board, Louisville, Kentucky.
R. H. Boyd, D. D., Secretary Home Mission Board, Nashville, Tennessee.
S. E. Griggs, D. D., Secretary Educational Board, Nashville, Tenn.
R. H. Boyd, D. D., Secretary Publishing Board, Nashville, Tenn.
E. W. D. Isaac, D. D., Secretary B. Y. P. U. Board, Nashville, Tennessee.
A. A. Cosey, D. D., Secretary National Baptist Benefit Association, Mound Bayou, Miss.
Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, Secretary Woman's Auxiliary Board, Louisville, Ky.

NEGRO BISHOPS AND GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has one Negro bishop, **Isaiah B. Scott, D. D., LL. D.**, Missionary Bishop to Liberia and West Africa, Monrovia, Liberia.

General Officers and Addresses.

M. C. B. Mason, D. D., Corresponding Secretary, Freedmen's Aid Society, 220 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Robert E. Jones, D. D., LL. D., Editor *Southwestern Christian Advocate*, 631 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.
I. G. Penn, A. M., Litt. D., Assistant General Secretary, Epworth League, South Atlanta, Ga.
J. P. Wragg, D. D., Agency Secretary American Bible Society, South Atlanta, Ga.
I. L. Thomas, D. D., Field Secretary, Board of Home Missionary and Church Extension, 2111 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore, Md.
W. W. Lucas, D. D., Field Secretary, Board of Foreign Missions, Meridian, Miss.
C. C. Jacobs, D. D., Field Secretary, Board of Sunday Schools, 47 Council St., Sumter, S. C.
E. M. Jones, D. D., Field Secretary, Board of Sunday Schools, 420 South Union St., Montgomery, Ala.
M. S. Davage, A. M., Business Manager, *Southwestern Christian Advocate*, 631 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.
J. H. Hubbard, D. D., Assistant Secretary, Stewart Missionary Foundation for Africa, South Atlanta, Ga.

The Protestant Episcopal Church has one colored bishop: **Samuel**

David Ferguson, who is Missionary Bishop to Cape Palmas and Adjacent Regions in West Africa.

George W. Moore, D. D., is Superintendent, Southern Church Work of the American Missionary Association (Congregational.) 926 Seventeeth Ave., N. Nashville, Tenn.

NEGRO MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

Bishop George W. Clinton, of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, Charlotte, N. C.

Dr. R. H. Boyd, Secretary and Treasurer of the National Baptist Publishing House, Nashville, Tenn.

Prof. William B. Matthews, Atlanta, Ga.

Bishop George W. Clinton, Dr. R. H. Boyd and Bishop Wesley J. Gaines,* of the African Methodist Church, Atlanta, Ga., are life members of the International Sunday School Association.

NEGRO PRIESTS IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Father Augustus Tolton was the first colored priest appointed in the United States. He was ordained in the Propaganda at Rome, in 1888. He was pastor of St. Monica's church, Chicago, Illinois until his death in 1902.

There are at present five colored priests in the United States.

Rev. Charles Randolph Uncles was ordained by His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, in the Baltimore Cathedral, 1891. Since his ordination he has been a professor in the Epiphany Apostolic College, Walbrook, Baltimore, Md.

Rev. John H. Dorsey, was ordained by Cardinal Gibbons in the Baltimore Cathedral, 1902. He is now a teacher and assistant Principal in the St. Joseph College for Negro Catechists, Montgomery, Ala.

Rev. Joseph J. Plantvigne was ordained in 1907 by Rt. Rev. Bishop Curtis in the chapel of St. Joseph's Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland. In 1909 he was appointed assistant to the Rev. William Dunn of St. Francis Xavier's Church, Baltimore, Md.

Rev. Joseph Burgess was ordained at Paris, France, in 1907. He is at present a professor in the Apostolic College of His Congregation at Cornwells, Pennsylvania.

Rev. Stephen Louis Theobald was ordained at St. Paul's Seminary, St. Paul, Minnesota, in June, 1910.

COLORED RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES.

The Oblates of Providence.

Founded in Baltimore, July 2, 1829, by Father Joubert, a Sulpician priest. He called together four young colored women,

*Deceased.

The Oblates of Providence.—Con.

Elizabeth Lange, Rose Boegues, Magdalen Balas, and Teresa Duchemin. The work outlined for the sisters was to conduct schools for colored girls, provide for orphans and seek the erring. They founded St. Francis Academy, Baltimore. The Oblates of Providence have grown in numbers. Missions have been established in Washington, D. C.; St. Louis, Mo.; Leavenworth, Kansas; Havana, Cuba; and Old Providence and Catania, two islands off the coast of Central America. About forty sisters remain at the mother house in Baltimore.

Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Family.

Founded at New Orleans, November 21, 1842, by Harriet Delisle, Juliette Gaudin, Josephine Charles, and a Miss Alicot, "free women of color," under the supervision of Father Rousselon, Vicar General. Miss Delisle and Miss Charles were native born, Miss Gaudin was from Cuba, and Miss Alicot from France. They were wealthy. A part of their wealth had been inherited, and a part they had earned. The original purpose of the Order was "to teach the catechism to young and old colored women, to prepare them for their first communion." The work, however, has greatly broadened. In 1848, a home for aged and infirm women was established. In 1863, an addition was made for men. Next the asylum of St. John Berchman, the patron of the Order, was opened for girls. An academy for girls and an asylum for boys were also established. Five day schools are also conducted for boys and girls. Houses have been established in Opelousas, Donaldsonville and Baton Rouge. The Mother House of the Congregation of the Holy Family, an extensive brick building occupies the site of the Old Orleans Theatre, famous before the War, as the scene of the quadroon balls.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION WORK AMONG NEGROES.

The Young Men's Christian Association work among Negroes began as early as 1866, when an association was organized at Charleston, S. C. The first student association in this department was organized at Howard University in 1869.

Henry E. Brown (white) a graduate of Oberlin College, was the first secretary of the International Committee for work among colored men. He served the committee from 1879 to 1890, having resigned for this purpose, the Presidency of Talladega College, which he founded. William A. Hunton, was the first colored man to enter the secretary-ship of the Young Men's Christian Association work. In January, 1888, he was appointed the General Secretary of the Colored Association in Norfolk, Virginia. In 1890, he succeeded

Mr. Brown as an International Secretary. The present colored International Secretaries are:

William A. Hunton, 609 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
J. E. Moorland, 609 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
J. B. Watson, 140 Henry St., Atlanta, Ga.
Robert P. Hamlin, 609 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
C. D. Tobias, 1450 Gwinette St., Augusta, Ga.
David D. Jones, 609 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

There are at present associations organized in 96 Negro educational institutions. These include practically all of the more important boarding schools. Out of an enrollment of 15,000 male students in these institutions last year, 6,683 were members of the Young Men's Christian Association.

There are 41 Negro City Associations scattered over 23 States. In recent years there has been great development in the city section of the work. The gifts of large sums by Mr. George Foster Peabody and Mr. John D. Rockefeller, and the interest and support of President Roosevelt and President Taft, were important factors in this development. 1911, was a banner year for the work. The great event, was the announcement of Mr. Julius Rosenwald, that he would give $25,000 to every city that would raise $75,000, for the Colored Young Men's Christian Association work. In every city where there has been an appeal for funds for the Young Men's Christian Association, the colored people themselves have subscribed liberally, and in a short time raised large sums of money. In Pittsburg, they subscribed over $12,000; in Indianapolis, $20,556; in Philadelphia, $25,000; in Los Angeles, $39,000; in Atlanta, $53,000; which was $3,000 more than was asked for; and in Chicago, $67,000, which was $17,000 more than was asked for. In Washington, a $100,000 building has just been completed. In Chicago, the Young Men's Christian Association Building is to cost $150,000.

DIRECTORY OF COLORED Y. M. C. A. CITY ASSOCIATIONS.

State.	City.	Street Number.
Alabama	Mobile	109 N. Dearborn
California	Los Angeles	821 San Pedro St.
Connecticut	New Haven	106 Goffe St.
District of Columbia	Washington	1204 U St., N. W.
Georgia	Americus	312 1-2 Forsythe St.
Georgia	Atlanta	132 Auburn Ave.
Georgia	Augusta	Cor. 9th and Miller Sts.
Georgia	Columbus	903 6th Ave.
Illinois	Normal	608 N. Fell Ave
Indiana	Indianapolis	531 N. California St.
Indiana	Evansville	427 Walnut St.
Iowa	Buxton	

State.	City.	Street Number.
Kansas	Topeka	406 Kansas Ave.
Kansas	Wichita	535 N. Main St.
Kentucky	Louisville	920 W. Chestnut St.
Louisiana	New Orleans	2220 Dryades St.
Maryland	Baltimore	1619 Druid Hill Ave.
Missouri	Kansas City	1505 E. 18th St.
Missouri	St. Joseph	916 1-2 Frederick Ave.
Missouri	St. Louis	2702 Lawton Ave.
New Jersey	Atlantic City	1711 Arctic Ave.
New Jersey	Montclair	522 Bloomfield Ave.
New Jersey	Orange	S. W. Cor. Parrow St., and Oakwood Ave.
New York	Brooklyn	405 Carlton Ave.
New York	New York	252 W. 53rd St.
North Carolina	Asheville	Cor. Market and Eagle
North Carolina	Charlotte	S. E. Cor. Brevard and Second Sts.
North Carolina	Winston-Salem	
North Carolina	Raleigh	
Ohio	Dayton	
Ohio	Springfield	209 S. Center St.
Ohio	Columbus	
South Carolina	Charleston	135 Market St.
South Carolina	Columbia	1213 Taylor St.
Tennessee	Chattanooga	120 A St.
Tennessee	Columbia	Cor. 38 and S. Main Sts.
Tennessee	Knoxville	514 E. Vine Ave.
Tennessee	Nashville	447 Fourth Ave., N.
Texas	Dallas	595 Elm St.
Texas	Fort Worth	
Virginia	Charlottsville	West Main St.
Virginia	Norfolk	262 Queen St.
Virginia	Portsmouth	223 Green St.
Virginia	Richmond	214 E. Leigh St.
West Virginia	Bluefield	424 Scott St.
West Virginia	Wheeling	1006 Chapline St.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION WORK AMONG NEGROES.

Y. W. C. A. work among colored women began about 1896. There are now 37 associations in colored schools affiliated with the national organization, and several not yet well enough organized to be affiliated. There are 12 city associations for colored women. Six are branch associations, that is, they are affiliated with a central association, in the cities where they are located. Six are independent, that is, they have no formal relation with the national organization, although

they are visited by the national secretaries, and receive some help from the field and publication departments. The colored secretaries employed are: Mrs. W. A. Hunton, Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Haynes, and Miss Cecelia Holloway.

ASSOCIATIONS FOR COLORED WOMEN.

Branch Associations Affiliated With National Board.

Colored Women's Branch, 143 W. 53rd St., New York, N. Y. Miss Goodrich, Superintendent.

Lexington Avenue Branch, 112 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Miss Frances L. Chase, General Secretary.

West End Branch, 425 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn., Mrs. E. A. Guernsey, General Secretary.

North Branch, 29 Catherine St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Branch, St. Louis, Mo., Miss May Belcher, General Secretary.

Branch, Kansas City, Mo.

Independent Associations.

Baltimore Young Women's Christian Association, 1200 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore, Md., Mrs. John H. Murphy, President.

Young Women's Christian Association, 333 Bank St., Norfolk, Va., Mrs. L. E. Titus, President.

Young Women's Christian Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Young Women's Christian Association, Maryland Ave., and Four and One-half St., Washington, D. C., Mrs. Bettie G. Francis, President.

Young Women's Christian Association, Dayton, Ohio.

Young Women's Christian Association, Charleston, S. C., 35 Logan St., Mrs. Goodwin, President.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION WORK AMONG COLORED PEOPLE.

Superintendent, Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson, Texarkana, Texas.

Work among colored people became a separate department in 1881, with Mrs. Jane M. Kenney of Michigan, as superintendent. Mrs. Frances E. Harper of Pennsylvania, became superintendent in 1883, and continued to fill the position until 1890. In 1891, Mrs. J. E. Ray of North Carolina was a committee on "Home and Foreign Missionary Work for Colored People." In 1895, Mrs. Lucy Thurman of Michigan became superintendent of the colored work. She continued in this position until 1908, when she was succeeded by the present superintendent, Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson. The W. C. T. U. work among colored people is carried on in Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Indiana, Iowa, New York, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, North Car-

olina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas and West Virginia. The colored women are organized into local unions, and in the District of Columbia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and West Virginia, they have their separate State organizations with their own State superintendents. Many colored women belong to mixed unions. Altogether the colored membership in the W. C. T. U., is about 5,000.

MISSION BOARDS OF WHITE DENOMINATIONS CARRYING ON RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL WORK AMONG NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES.

American Advent Mission Society of the Advent Christian Church: 160 Warren St., Boston, Mass.; John A. Cargile, D. D. Evangelist and Home Missionary, Stevenson, Ala.

American Baptist Home Mission Society, Baptist: 23 E. Twenty-sixth St., New York City; H. L. Morehouse, D. D., Corresponding Secretary.

General Conference of Free Baptists: Hillsdale, Mich.; Henry M. Ford, D. D., Corresponding Secretary.

Home Mission Board: Southern Baptist Convention, Atlanta, Georgia; B. D. Gray, D. D., Corresponding Secretary.

Catholic Board for Mission Work Among Colored People, Catholic: New York, N. Y.; John E. Burke, D. D., Director, General Secretary and Manager.

Christian Woman's Board of Missions of the Church of Christ, (Disciples): Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. M. E. Harlan, Corresponding Secretary.

Mission Board of the Christian Church: Fifth and Ludlow Sts., Dayton, Ohio; W. H. Dennison, D. D., Secretary.

American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church: 247 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.; Charles J. Ryder, D. D., and H. Paul Douglas, D. D., Corresponding Secretaries.

Society of Friends: Mt. Kisco, N. Y.: Miss Carolena M. Wood, Secretary of Board of the Five Years Meeting on the Condition and Welfare of the Negroes.

Orthodox Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends: 304 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.; William Evans, Secretary.

Missouri Synod of the Lutheran Church: St. Louis, Mo., F. Pieper, D. D., Concord Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.

The Freedman's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church: 222 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio; M. C. B. Mason, D. D., and P. J. Maveety, D. D., Corresponding Secretaries.

Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church: 222 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Delia Lathrop Williams, Corresponding Secretary, Delaware, Ohio.

Home Mission Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South: Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Moore, D. D. Corresponding Secretary.

The Executive Committee of Colored Evangelization of the Presbyterian Church in the United States: Stillman Institute, Tuscaloosa, Ala., J. G. Snedicor, D. D. Secretary.

Board of Missions for Freedmen of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America: 513 Bessemer Building, Pittsburg, Pa.; E. P. Cowan, D. D., Corresponding Secretary.

The American Church Institute for Negroes, Protestant Episcopal Church: 416 Lafayette St., New York, N. Y.; Samuel H. Bishop, D. D., Secretary and General Agent.

General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church: 4236 Old York Road, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles F. Hendricks, D. D., Secretary.

The Central Board of Missions of the Reformed Presbyterian Church: Pittsburg, Pa.; D. B. Willson, D. D., Secretary.

Home Mission Society of the United Brethren in Christ: 904 U. B. Building, Dayton, Ohio; C. E. Whitney, General Secretary.

Universalist General Convention, Universalist Church: Canton, N. Y.; I. M. Atwood, D. D., Secretary.

THE EDUCATIONAL FIELD.

I.

EDUCATION BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR.

Schools.

The first public school in Virginia, which was established in 1620, was for Negroes. In 1701, a society was organized in England to carry the gospel and its teachings to the Indians and Negroes in America. 1704, Elias Neau, established a private school for Indians and Negro slaves in New York City. 1745, a society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts established a school for Negroes in Charleston. In 1750, the Rev. Thomas Bacon, an ex-slave-holder, established in Talbot County, Maryland, a school for poor white and Negro children.

In 1829, St. Frances Academy for Colored Girls was established at Baltimore by the Oblate Sisters of Providence, a colored woman's society in the Catholic Church. About 1823, John Chavis, who had been educated at Princeton College taught schools for whites in Granville, Wake and Chatham counties, North Carolina. Among his pupils were William P. Mangum, afterwards a United States Senator and his brother, Priestly Mangum, Archibald and John Henderson, sons of Chief Justice Henderson; Charles Manley, afterwards Governor of the State. The John Chavis School "was the best at that time to be found in the State."

In 1750, in Philadelphia, an evening school for Negroes was established by the Quaker abolitionist, Anthony Benezet. In 1786, the New York African Free School, which afterwards became the first public school in New York City, was established. The first separate school for colored children in Massachusetts, was established in Boston, in 1798. In 1820, the first colored school for Negro children, was established in Ohio. In 1837, what is now the Institute for Colored Youth at Cheney, Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia, was started by funds, ($10,000) left by the will of Richard Humphries, an ex-slave-holder. In 1849, Avery College was established at Allegheny Pennsylvania. In 1849, Philadelphia had a number of schools for Negroes, in which about 1,800 pupils were enrolled. January 1, 1854, Ashmun Institute, was founded by the Presbyterians at Hinsonville, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Name changed to Lincoln University in 1866. August 30, 1856, Wilberforce University was started by the Methodist Episcopal Church as a

school for Negroes. On the 10th of March, 1863, it was sold to the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and since has been the leading educational institution of this denomination.

Opposition to the teaching of slaves seems to have begun in South Carolina, where in 1740, a law was passed prohibiting slaves from being taught "writing in any manner whatsoever." The laws of the slave States were gradually extended until they included free persons of color, as for example, in 1829, Georgia passed a law forbidding any person of color from receiving instruction from any source. In spite of this fact, however, clandestine schools continued in such Southern cities as Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans. According to the Census of 1860, there were 1,355 free colored children attending school in Maryland.

Before the Civil War, there was almost as much opposition to Negro education in the North as there was in the South. In 1832, Prudence Crandall, a young Quaker school teacher, was mobbed at Canterbury, Connecticut, for venturing to open a school for colored children. The State of Connecticut passed a special law making it a crime to open a school for Negroes in that State. On July 3, 1835, the building of the Noyes Academy of Canaan, New Hampshire, which had opened its doors to colored students, was removed from the town by a committee of three hundred citizens, and a hundred yoke of oxen.

Educators.

Hall, Primus, first separate school for colored children in Massachusetts opened in his home in 1798. Taught here until 1806.

First schoolhouse in Washington, D. C., for colored children erected in 1807, by three colored men, George Bell, Nicholas Franklin, and Moses Liverpool. No one of these men could read or write. They had lived as slaves in Virginia, but had learned that education was an important thing. They secured a white teacher and opened their school.

Becraft, Maria.—Born 1805. Noted teacher in the District of Columbia. When fifteen years old, opened a school for colored girls in Georgetown. In 1827, at Georgetown, the first Seminary for colored girls in the District, was established, and she was made principal. The school was under the auspices of the Catholic Church. Miss Becraft continued at the head of the Seminary until 1831, when she entered the convent at Baltimore for Colored Sisters. Here she was known as Sister Aloyons.

Costen, Louisa Parke.—When nineteen years old, established in 1823, in Washington, D. C., a school for colored children. She conducted the school with success until her death in 1831. Her sister, Martha, then took charge of the school and conducted it until about 1839.

Cook, John F.—One of the most noted of the early colored teachers in Washington, D. C. During the riot in 1835, his schoolhouse was destroyed, and he was compelled to flee to Pennsylvania.

The next year, however, he returned and reopened his school on a larger scale. He remained in charge until his death in 1855, when his sons, John F., jr., and George F. T., took up the work.

Gilmore, Rev. Hiram S.—Founded in 1844, the "Cincinnati Colored High School."

Nickens, Owen T. B.—Public spirited and intelligent Negro of Ohio. Largely responsible for the establishment of the first public schools for Negroes in that State. In 1849, the Legislature of Ohio, by enactment, established public schools for colored children.

First Normal School for colored teachers, established in New York City, 1853. John Peterson, a colored man, who had been teaching for a long time in the city public schools was made principal.

Coppin, Mrs. Fannie Jackson.—Born in Washington, D. C., 1837. Graduated from Oberlin College. Began at once to teach. From 1869 to 1899, was principal of the Institute for Colored Youth in Philadelphia. Husband is Bishop Levi J. Coppin, of the A. M. E. Church.

Attwell, Mrs. Cordelia A.—The first colored teacher in the public schools of Philadelphia. For a number of years maintained in that city a private school. In 1864, her school was made a part of the public system. She was made principal. In 1866, she helped to establish at Louisville, Kentucky, the first Colored High School in that State. While there, she married the Rev. Joseph S. Attwell, an Episcopal minister, (for sketch of whom, see under "Ministers of Note." After her marriage, Mrs. Attwell continued in educational work, and was for a time principal of a parochial school, at Petersburg, Virginia, principal of a public school in Savannah, Georgia, and of the Industrial Home for Aged and Infirm, Germantown, Pennsylvania.

II.

EDUCATION DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

On September 17, 1861, the American Missionary Association established at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, the first day school among the Freedmen. This school laid the foundation of the Hampton, Institute. In 1862, schools were established at Portsmouth, Norfolk and Newport News, Virginia; Newbern and Roanoke Island, North Carolina and Port Royal, South Carolina. On December 17, 1862, Col. John Eaton, under the orders of General Grant, assumed the general supervision of Freedmen in Arkansas. Schools were immediately established. After the Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863, Negro schools multiplied in all parts of the South, occupied by the Federal armies. General Banks established the first public schools in Louisiana. Schools in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas multiplied. March 3, 1865, the Freedmen's Bureau was created, and the education of the Freedmen became one of its special objects, until 1870, when the Bureau was discontinued.

NEGRO SCHOOLS UNDER THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU.

Date	Schools, Teachers and Pupils		
	Schools	No. of Teachers	Pupils
1866	975	1,045	90,778
1867	1,839	2,087	111,442
1868	1,831	2,295	104,327
1869	2,118	2,455	114,522
1870	2,677	3,300	149,581

EXPENDITURES FOR SCHOOLS.

Year	Expended by			Total
	Freedman's Bureau	Benevolent Associations	The Freedmen	
1866	$ 123,659.39	$ 82,200.00	$ 18,500.00	$ 224,359.39
1867	531,345.48	65,087.01	17,200.00	613,632.49
1868	965,896.67	700,000.00	360,000.00	2,025,896.67
1869	924,182.16	365,000.00	190,000.00	1,479,182.16
1870	976,853.29	360,000.00	200,000.00	1,536,853.29
Total	$3,521,936.99	$1,572,287.01	$785,700.00	$5,879,924.00

III.

EDUCATION SINCE THE CIVIL WAR.

The Public School.

About the year 1870, public school systems were established in all the Southern States. The first report of enrollment, however, was for the year 1876-1877, when 1,827,139 white children and 571,506 colored children, were reported as enrolled in the sixteen former slave States and the District of Columbia. During the year 1908-1909, in the sixteen former slave States and the District of Columbia, 1,712,137 colored children were enrolled in the public schools. This is 56.34 of the colored school population of these States, which is estimated to be 3,038,710. The number of colored public school teachers in these States is, 30,334.

The Public School.—Con.

The Commissioner of Education reported for 1910, 141 public high schools for colored persons. These schools had 473 teachers, 2,674 elementary students, and 8,251 secondary students. A total of 10,935. These high schools were located by States as follows: Alabama, 4; Arkansas, 6; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Florida, 6; Georgia, 11; Illinois, 4; Indiana, 6; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 7; Louisiana, 1; Maryland, 1; Mississippi, 8; Missouri, 21; Ohio, 2; Oklahoma, 3; Pennsylvania, 1; South Carolina, 4; Tennessee, 7; Texas, 36; Virginia, 5; West Virginia, 5.

Illiteracy.

It is estimated that at the close of the Civil War, less than 5 per cent of the Freedmen could read and write. In 1900, 55.5 per cent could both read and write and in 1910, 69.5 per cent.

Secondary and Higher Education.

There are more than 540 institutions devoted to the secondary and higher training of the Negro. The statistics for 189 of these are: Teachers, 2,941; total students, 57,915; elementary students, 32,967; secondary students, 19,654; collegiate students, 3,214; professional students, 2,080; students being industrially trained, 29,954. Of the total number of students, 56.9 per cent are in elementary grades and 5.5 per cent are taking collegiate courses.

Negro College Graduates.

The following table taken from No. 15, of the Atlanta University Publications, shows the number of college graduates by decades from 1820-1829 to 1900-1909:

Decade.	Number of Negro College Graduates.
1820-1829	3
1830-1839	
1840-1849	7
1850-1859	12
1860-1869	44
1870-1879	313
1880-1889	738
1890-1899	1,126
1900-1909	1,613
Total	3,856

One of the first Negroes to graduate from a college in the United States was, John Brown Russwurm, who graduated from Bowdoin College in 1826. About 700 Negroes have graduated from Northern colleges. Oberlin, which admitted Negroes for

Negro College Graduates.—Con.

a number of years before the Civil War, has graduated a larger number of Negroes than any other Northern university or college. In Northern colleges and universities, Negroes on a whole have made good records and have carried off many honors. A Negro graduate of Harvard University, A. LeRoy Locke, was a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University, England, and is now a student at the University of Berlin. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy, which is the highest earned degree conferred by educational institutions, has been conferred by American universities upon Negroes as follows: Edward A. Bushet, Yale University, 1876; William L. Bulkley, Syracuse University, 1893; W. E. Du Bois, Harvard University, 1895; Pezavia O'Connell, University of Pennsylvania, 1898; Louis B. Moore, University of Pennsylvania 1899; T. Nelson Baker, Yale University, 1903; Charles H. Turner, University of Chicago, 1907; Richard R. Wright, jr., University of Pennsylvania, 1911.

IV.
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.
UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

Organized	Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	President	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils	Income
1881	Allen University	Columbia, S. C	A. M. E	W. D. Chappelle, D.D	17	561	$23,500
1884	Arkansas Baptist College	Little Rock, Ark	Baptist	Joseph A. Booker, D.D	13	408	20,000
1867	Atlanta Baptist College	Atlanta, Ga	Baptist	John Hope, A. M	17	223	20,175
1867	Atlanta University	Atlanta, Ga	Non-sect	Edward T. Ware, A. B	27	373	59,813
1871	Benedict College	Columbia, S. C	Baptist	Byron W. Valentine	20	628	13,235
1868	Biddle University	Charlotte, N. C	Presb	H. L. McCrorey, D. D	14	203	25,000
1881	Bishop College	Marshall, Texas	Baptist	C. H. Maxson, B. D	18	276	10,160
1873	Bennet College	Greensboro, N. C	M. E	S. A. Peeler, D. D	11	231	9,683
1890	Campbell College	Jackson, Miss	A. M. E	M. M. Ponton, D. D	13	395	11,573
----	Central Alabama College	Birmingham, Ala	M. E	A. P. Camphor, D.D	12	514	4,488
1889	Central City College	Macon, Ga	Baptist	William E. Holmes, A.M	12	325	6,600
1901	Central Texas College	Waco, Texas	Baptist	J. W. Strong, D. D	11	194	3,360
1869	Claflin University	Orangeburg, S. C	M. E	L. M. Dunton, D. D	40	748	33,070
1870	Clark University	Atlanta, Ga	M. E	S. E. Idleman, D. D	36	467	17,046
----	Conroe College	Conroe, Texas	Baptist	David Abner, jr., Ph. D	17	628	5,000
----	Edward Waters College	Jacksonville, Fla	A. M. E				
1866	Fisk University	Nashville, Tenn	Cong	George A. Gates, LL. D	37	406	48,179
1884	Guadaloupe College	Seguin, Texas	Baptist	W. B. Ball, D. D	12	193	5,000
----	George R. Smith College	Sedalia, Mo	M. E	J. C. Sherrell, D. D	14	193	6,600
1885	Houston College	Houston, Texas	Baptist	F. W. Gross, A. M	8	132	5,700
1867	Howard University	Washington, D. C	Non-sect	W. P. Thirkield, LL. D	104	1245	134,203
----	Jackson College	Jackson, Miss	Baptist	Z. T. Hubert, M. S	15	367	
----	Kittrell College	Kittrell, N. C	A. M. E	D. J. Jordon, A. M	12	120	5,000
1875	Knoxville College	Knoxville, Tenn	U. Presb	R.W.McGranahan, D.D.	25	404	24,300
1882	Lane College	Jackson, Tenn	C. M. E	J. F. Lane, A. M.	16	413	7,950
1870	Leland University	New Orleans, La	Baptist	R. W. Perkins, A. M	54	1577	31,000
1854	Lincoln University	Lincoln University, Pa	Presb	John B. Randall, D. D	14	178	47,500
1880	Livingstone College	Salisbury, N. C	A. M. E. Z	W. H. Goler, D. D	14	306	28,094
----	Miles Memorial College	Birmingham, Ala	C. M. E	J. A. Bray, D. D			
----	Morgan College	Baltimore, Md	M. E	J. O. Spencer, D. D	8	90	9,393

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES—Con.

1890	Morris Brown College	Atlanta, Ga	A. M. E	W. A. Fountain, D. D	32	971	$ 33,376
1873	New Orleans University	New Orleans, La	M. E	Charles M. Melden, D.D	80	918	18,456
1882	Paine College	Augusta, Ga	M. E. South	J. D. Hammond, D. D	20	328	11,494
1881	Paul Quinn College	Waco, Texas	A. M. E	I. M. Burgan, D. D	12	245	9,200
----	Payne University	Selma, Ala	A. M. E	H. E. Archer, A. M	10	374	13,513
1877	Philander-Smith College	Little Rock, Ark	M. E	J. M. Cox, D. D	22	508	10,400
----	Phillips College	Tyler, Texas	C. M. E	S. W. Broome			
1873	Roger Williams University	Nashville, Tenn	Baptist	J. H. Johnson, A. M	7	107	5,000
1867	Rust University	Holly Springs, Miss	M. E	James T. Docking, D. D	19	444	8,641
1900	Samuel Huston College	Austin, Texas	M. E.	B. S. Lovingood, D. D	19	373	21,211
1878	Selma University	Selma, Ala	Baptist	M. W. Gilbert, D. D	18	399	
1865	Shaw University	Raleigh, N. C	Baptist	C. F. Meserve, LL. D	32	525	36,479
----	Shorters College	Argenta, Ark	A. M. E	A. H. Hill, D. D			
1879	State University	Louisville, Ky	Baptist	W. T. Amiger, D. D	14	206	9,000
1869	Straight University	New Orleans, La	Cong	Elliott M. Stevens, A.M	29	644	10,700
----	Swift Memorial College	Rogersville, Tenn	Presb	W. H. Franklin	10	274	26,380
1869	Talladega College	Talladega, Ala	Cong	J. M. P. Metcalf, A. M	35	719	33,786
1877	Tillotson College	Austin, Texas	Cong	Isaac H. Agard	15	287	
1869	Tougaloo University	Tougaloo, Miss	Cong	F. W. Woodworth, D.D	28	480	22,100
1865	Virginia Union University	Richmond, Va	Baptist	George R. Hovey, D. D	16	223	23,883
----	University West Tennessee	Memphis, Tenn	Non-sect	M. V. Lynk, D. D			
1874	Walden University	Nashville, Tenn	M. E	John A. Kumler, D. D	72	799	43,400
----	Western University	Quindaro, Kans	A. M. E	H. T. Kealing, A. M			
1856	Wilberforce University	Wilberforce, O	A. M. E	W. S. Scarborough, LL.D	30	291	46,200
1873	Wiley University	Marshall, Texas	M. E	M. W. Dogan, D. D	30	603	6,428

INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN.

Organized	Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	President or Principal	No. of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
1886	Boylan Home & Indust. Sch	Jacksonville, Fla	M. E	Miss Julia E. Waters			$4,943
1904	Daytona Tr. School for Girls.	Daytona, Fla	Non-sect	Mrs. M. M. Bethune	8	245	12,023
1883	Hartshorn Memorial Col	Richmond, Va	Baptist	Lyman B. Tefft	12	165	8,092
----	Helen B. Cobb Indust. Inst.	Barnesville, Ga	C. M. E	Mrs. Helen B. Cobb			
----	Indust. Home for Colored Girls.	Melvale, Md	Non-sect		6	110	13,511
----	Ingleside Seminary	Burkeville, Va	Presb	Rev. G. C. Campbell	13	131	
----	Institute of St. Frances de Sales	Rock Castle, Va	R. C				
1875	Mary Allen Seminary	Crockett, Texas	Presb	H. V. P. Bogue, D. D	17	228	10,000
----	Mary Holmes Seminary	West Point, Miss	Presb	Edgar F. Johnston, D.D	16	204	6,000
1907	National Tr. School for Girls and Women.	Washington, D. C	Baptist	Nannie H. Burroughs			
1870	Scotia Seminary	Concord, N. C	Presb	A. W. Verner, D. D	21	290	11,210
1869	Spelman Seminary	Atlanta, Ga	Baptist	Miss Lucy H. Tapley	49	648	26,500
----	St. Frances Academy	Baltimore, Md	R. C		16	69	

SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY.

Organized	Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	President or Dean	No. of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
1872	Theological Dept. Talladega College.	Talladega, Ala	Cong	D. Butler Pratt, D. D	3	20	$ 17,800
----	Theological Dept. Selma U.	Selma, Ala	Baptist	M. W. Gilbert, D. D	------	------	------
----	Stillman Institute	Tuscaloosa, Ala	Presb	James G. Snedecor, D.D	4	50	8,100
1892	Phelps' Hall Bible Training Schools.	Tuskegee Inst., Ala	Non-sect	A. F. Owens D. D	5	45	------
1883	Gammon Theological Sem.	Atlanta, Ga	M. E	S. E. Idleman, D. D	5	108	------
1867	Divinity Sch. Atlanta Baptist College.	Atlanta, Ga	Baptist	John Hope, A. M	3	38	------
1894	Turner Theological Seminary Morris Brown Col.	Atlanta, Ga	A. M. E	W. A. Fountain, D. D	4	26	------
----	Union Ind.& Theological Tr School.	Wilmington, Del	Union Amer. M. E.	------	------	------	------
1871	Theological Dept. Howard University.	Washington, D. C	Non-sect	Isaac Clark, D. D	5	112	5,500
1870	Theological Dept. Leland University.	New Orleans, La	Baptist	R. W. Perkins, Ph. D	4	69	------
----	Theological Dept. Luther College.	New Orleans, La	Lutheran	R. A. Wild, D. D	2	3	1,900
1909	Nat. Religious Tr. School	Durham, N. C	Non-sect	J. E. Sheppard, D. D	14	50	18,400
1903	Emanuel Lutheran College & Theological Seminary.	Greensboro, N. C	Lutheran	N. J. Bakke, D. D	4	3	6,700
----	Theological Dept. Livingstone College.	Salisbury, N. C	A. M. E. Z	W. H. Goler, D. D	------	------	------
1875	Theological Sch. Shaw Uni.	Raleigh, N. C	Baptist	Charles S. Meserve, D. D	4	31	------
1888	Theological Dept. Biddle University.	Charlotte, N. C	Presb	H. L. McCrorey, D. D	4	137	------
1892	Payne Theological Seminary, Wilberforce Univ.	Wilberforce, O	A. M. E	George F. Woodson, D.D	3	28	5,500
1871	Theological Dept. Lincoln University.	Lincoln Univ., Pa	Presb	John M. Galbreath, D.D.	9	62	28,200
1881	Theological Dept. Allen Uni	Columbia, S. C	A. M. E	Jesse E Beard, D. D	3	27	------
1894	Divinity Sch. Benedict Col.	Columbia, S. C	Baptist	Byron W. Valentine, D.D	3	29	------
----	Bishop Cummins Training Sch. for Ministers.	Charleston, S. C	Reformed Episcopal	A. L. Pengelly, D. D	------	------	------
	Theological Dept. Fisk Uni.	Nashville, Tenn	Cong	George A. Gates, D. D	------	------	------
1880	Walden Uni. Braden Bible Tr. School.	Nashville, Tenn	M. E	John A. Kumler, D. D	1	13	------

SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY.—Con.

Organized	Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	President or Dean	No. of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
1900	Theological Dept., Knoxville College.	Knoxville, Tenn	U. Presb.	R. W. McGranahan, D.D	3	2	
1886	Virginia Theological Seminary & College.	Lynchburg, Va	Baptist	R. C. Woods, D. D	7	55	$ 3,430
1899	Theological Dept. of Virginia Union University.	Richmond, Va	Baptist	George R. Hovey, D. D.	5	26	5,000
1878	Bishop Payne Divinity Schl	Petersburg, Va	P. E	C. Braxton Bryan, D. D.	4	18	9,450

SCHOOLS OF LAW.

1867	Law Dept. Howard Univ.	Washington, D. C		B. F. Leighton, LL. D.	7	110	$8,200
1888	Law Dept., Shaw Univ.	Raleigh, N. C		Chas. S. Meserve, LL. D	1	8	500
189[illegible]	The Central Law School	Louisville, Ky.		W. C. Brown, LL.M			

SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

1868	School of Medicine, Howard University	Washington, D. C		Edward A. Ballock, A.M.	44	217	$22,400
1888	Louisville Nat. Med. Col.	Louisville, Ky		J. H. Frank	23	30	
1882	Leonard Med. Col., Shaw University.	Raleigh, N. C		Chas. S. Meserve, LL. D.	11	133	
1876	Meharry Med. Col., Walden University.	Nashville, Tenn		G. W. Hubbard	25	281	18,779
1900	Med. Dept., University of West Tennessee.	Memphis, Tenn		Miles V. Link, M. S	32	35	

SCHOOLS OF DENTISTRY.

1883	Dental Col., Howard Univ.	Washington, D. C		Edwar A. Ballock, A.M.	21	90	$9,145
1886	Meharry Dent. Col., Walden University.	Nashville, Tenn		G. W. Hubbard	17	117	6,512

SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY.

Organized	Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	President or Dean	No. of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
1867	College of Pharmacy, Howard University.	Washington, D. C		Edward A. Ballock, A. M	9	61	$4,231
1900	School of Pharmacy, New Orleans University.	New Orleans, La		Ray T. Fuller	6	27	
1891	Leonard Schl. of Pharmacy Shaw University.	Raleigh, N. C		Charles B. Crowell	3	32	
1889	Meharry Col. of Pharmacy Walden University.	Nashville, Tenn		G. W. Hubbard	6	65	2,320

STATE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGES.

Organized	Name of Institution	Location	President	No. of Instructors	No. of Students	Income		Total
						From State	United States	
1875	Agricultural & Mechanical Col. for Negroes.	Normal, Ala.	W. S. Buchanan	31	341	$4,000	$17,881	$41,177
1875	Branch Normal College	Pine Bluff, Ark.	F. T. Venegar	10	301	11,600	10,909	23,059
1895	State College for Colored Stu.	Dover, Del.	W. C. Jason	9	160	-------	8,000	8,311
----	Florida Agricultural and Mech. College for Negroes.	Tallahassee, Fla.	Nathan B. Young	27	373	5,000	20,000	25,621
	Georgia State Industrial College	Savannah, Ga.	Richard R. Wright	16	412	8,000	13,333	21,333
1886	Ky. Normal & Industrial Institute for Colored.	Frankfort, Ky.	James S. Hathaway	15	350	8,000	13,835	22,887
	Southern University	New Orleans, La.	H. A. Hill	17	395	10,000	18,601	29,444
	Maryland Normal & Agricultural Institute.	Sandy Springs, Md.	Geo. H. C. Williams	14	130	--------	8,000	10,462
	Alcorn Agricultural & Mechanical College.	Alcorn, Miss.	J. A. Martin	21	500	8,000	32,305	41,953
1866	Lincoln Institute	Jefferson City, Mo.	B. F. Allen	25	354	55,550	2,500	59,850
	Agricultural & Mechanical College for the Colored Race.	Greensboro, N. C.	James B. Dudley	20	363	14,350	13,200	33,840
	Colored Agricultural & Normal University.	Langston, Okla.	Inman E. Page	21	593	42,000	4,000	46,500
	Colored Normal, Industrial & Mechanical College.	Orangeburg, S. C.	R. S. Wilkinson	27	602	24,284	25,873	69,343
	Agricultural & Industrial State Normal School.	Nashville, Tenn.	W. J. Hale	-----	-----	12,500	16,500	29,000
1881	Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College.	Prairie View, Tex.	E. L. Blackshear	27	613	38,750	10,000	108,750
	Hampton Normal & Agricultural Institute.	Hampton, Va.	H. B. Frissell	112	1,374	1,820	23,662	255,198
	W. Virginia Colored Institute	Institute, W. Va.	Byrd Prillerman	21	251	33,250	8,000	43,712

NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

ALABAMA.

Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	President or Principal	No. of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
Arlington Literary & Indus. Sch	Arlington	U. Pres	John T. Arter			
Autauga Institute	Kingston	Baptist	A. J. Jones	2	61	$900
Baptist Academy	Eufaula	Baptist	W. C. Bradford	4	145	1,660
Baptist Academy	Leighton	Baptist				
Baptist Indus. Academy	Monroeville	Baptist	J. H. Wren	3	60	800
Barbour Memorial Inst	Anniston	Presb	S. M. Davis			
Burrell Normal School	Florence	Cong	G. N. White			
Calhoun School	Calhoun	Non-sect	Miss C. R. Thorne	26	312	30,847
Camden Academny	Camden	U. Presb	W. G. Wilson			
Canton Bend Industrial School	Canton Bend	U. Presb.	T. M. Elliott			
Centerville Indus. Institute	Centerville	Non-sect	H. D. Davidson	5	135	875
Central Alabama Academy	Huntsville					
Charity Industrial School	Charity	Non-sect	V. W. Barnett	2	85	
Colored Union Lit. & Indust. Sch	China	Non-sect	N. E. Henry	4	96	1461
Corona Indus. Inst	Corona	Non-sect	M. H. Griffin	6	195	5010
Cottage Grove Acad	Cottage Grove	Cong	S. H. Lee	7	220	115
Cotton Valley School	Fort Davis	Cong	Mrs. E. M. T. Cottin	5	175	
Dothan Nor. & Indus. Inst	Dothan		E. Z. Mathews			
Emerson Institute	Mobile	Cong	Wm. B. Smith	13	330	3,118
Faunsdale Union Academy	Faunsdale		J. H. Martin			
Hawkinsville Rural School	Hawkinsville	Non-sect	W. D. Floyd			
Hopewell Manual Training School	Furman	Non-sect	John Thomas	2	175	
Industrial Acad	Lum	Disciple	I. C. Franklin	3	125	
Indus. Miss. Ass'n. Sch	Beloit	Non-sect	C. B. Curtis	5	225	22,465
Knox Academy	Selma	Ref. Presb	W. J. Sanderson	21	820	8,700
Kowaliga Indus. Sch	Benson	Cong	Wm. E. Benson	12		
Lake Street High School	Troy	Baptist		4	185	700
Lincoln Nor. School	Marion	Cong	Miss M. L. Phillips	16	325	3,000
Lomax-Hannon High School	Greenville	A.M.E.Z	J. R. Wingfield	6	170	
Marion Academy	Marion	Baptist				
Midway Mission	Midway	U. Presb.	T. P. Marsh			
Millers Ferry Nor. & Indus. Inst	Millers Ferry	U. Presb.	C. H. Johnson	15	322	4,500

ARKANSAS—Con.

Fordyce Academy	Fordyce	Baptist	J. W. McCrary	3	70	1,000
Haygood Seminary	Washington	C. M. E	Geo. L. Tyus			
Magnolia Academy	Magnolia	Baptist				
Morris Academy	Helena	Baptist		4	175	1,800
Ouachita Academy	Camden	Baptist	J. S. Anderson	9	122	1,626
Richard Allen Inst	Pine Bluff	Presb	Thos. C. Ogburn			
Southeast Baptist Indus. Acad	Dermott	Baptist	E. L. Mellon			
	Dermott					
Union Indus. Academy	Texarkana	Baptist		4	60	500
Walters Inst	Warren		J. W. Eichelberger			
WynneNor. Inst	Wynne	Baptist		4	211	1,075
Southland College & Nor. Inst	Southland	Friends	H. C. Wolford	9	280	8,900

DELAWARE.

St. Joseph's Industrial School for Colored Boys.	Clayton	R. C	L. B. Pastorelli	14	83	8,900

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington Nor. School No. 2	Washington		Dr. Lucy E. Moten	11	376	13,013
Clark Training School	Washington	Non-sect	Miss A. R. Clark			
Hodge Academy	Washington	Presb	J. R. Harris			

CALIFORNIA.

Vallejo Institute	Vallejo		C. H. Toney	1	15	

FLORIDA.

Cookman Inst	Jacksonville	M. E	G. B. Stone	11	432	4,327
Fernandina Bapt. College	Fernandina	Baptist				
Fessenden Academy	Fessenden	Cong	Jos. L. Wiley	12	288	5,550
Florida Baptist College	Jacksonville	Baptist	N. W. Collier	14	378	10,000
Florida Inst	Live Oak	Baptist	L. C. Jones			

ALABAMA—Con.

Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	President or Principal	No. of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
Montgomery Indus. School	Montgomery	Non-sect	Miss A. R. White and H. Margarett Beard.	7	250	$5,500
Mt. Meigs Inst	Waugh	Non-sect	Miss Cornelia Bowen	7	323	2,900
Nor. & Indus. Inst	Anniston	Baptist	E. W. Wright	9	158	2,500
North Alabama Acad	Courtland	Baptist	Wm. E. Hesse	5	108	1,000
Oakwood Manual Training School	Huntsville	7th Day Adventists.	C. J. Boyd			
People's Village School	Mt. Meigs	Non-sect	Miss Georgia Washington.			
Prairie Institute	Prairie	U. Presb	J. N. Cotton			
Sherman Indus. Inst	Huntsville		F. R. Davis			
Snow Hill Institute	Snow Hill	Non-sect	Wm. J. Edwards	33	371	18,708
Southern Nor. & Industrial Inst	Brewton	Baptist	James Dooley	3		
State Normal School	Montgomery	Non-sect	Wm. B. Patterson	21	1070	22,500
Stephenson Memorial School	Greensboro	Bapt				
St. Josephs Col. for Negro Catechists	Montgomery	R. C	Joseph McNamara			
St. Mark's Academic & Indus. Sch.	Birmingham	P. E	C. W. Brooks			
Stokes Institute	Montgomery	Baptist	A. J. Stokes	5	225	1,500
Street Manual Training School	Richmond		E. W. Brown	4	225	
Trinity Academy	Athens	Cong	Miss I. F. Hubbard	7	267	1,546
Tuggle Nor. & Industrial Inst	Birmingham		Mrs. C. A. Tuggle			
Tuskegee Nor. & Indus. Inst	Tuskegee Institute	Non-sect	Booker T. Washington	181	1,684	242,117
United Presbyterian Mission	Birmingham	U. Presb	E. K. Smith			
West Alabama Nor. & Indus. Inst	Panola	Non-sect	A. W. Mitchell	4	260	
Zion Institute	Mobile	A.M.E.Z	Mrs. Josephine Allen			

ARKANSAS.

Arkadelphia Baptist Academy	Arkadelphia	Baptist	S. P. Nelson	4	82	812
Brinkley Academy	Brinkley	Baptist	J. F. Clark	5	105	3,800
Canfield Normal & Indus. Inst	Canfield	Non-sect	B. T. Crawford	3	103	
Colored Indus. Inst	Pine Bluff	R. C				
Columbia Bapt. Acad	Magnolia	Baptist	R. H. Hanson	3	216	1,710
Cotton Plant Acad	Cotton Plant	Presb	W. A. Byrd			

GEORGIA—Con.

Lamson School	Marshallville	Cong	Miss A. W. Richardson			
McClelland Academy	Newnan	Presb	Lawrence Miller			
LaGrange Academy	LaGrange	M. E				
Negro Normal & Indus. Inst	Social Circle		James A. Love	4	164	$1,302
Normal & Indus School	Culloden		J. D. Hammond			
Payne Institute	Cuthbert	A. M. E				
Pilgrim Baptist School	Guyton	Baptist	W. J. Jones	3	80	600
Rome Normal & Indus. School	Rome	Baptist	J. H. Gadson			
Sandersville Colored Inst	Sandersville	Non-sect	T. J. Elder	6	216	1,823
Speedwell Home	(near) Savannah	M. E	Mrs. F. E. Johns			
Selden Inst	Brunswick	Non-sect	Henry A. Bleach			
South Georgia Indus. College	Waycross					
St. Athanasius School	Brunswick	P. E	A. N. Perry	3	16	1,221
Walker Baptist Academy	Augusta	Baptist	S. C. Walker	10	206	3,700
The I. B. O. Indus. School	Cannonville		J. H. O Neal			

ILLINOIS

Lincoln Manuel Training School	Springfield	P. E	E. C. Hamilton			
Southern Illinois Polytechnic Inst.	Cairo	Baptist				
Manning Bible School	Cairo	Free Baptist	A. J. Herron			
New Livingstone Inst	Metropolis	Baptist				

INDIANA

Indiana Colored Baptist Inst	Indianapolis	Baptist				

KANSAS

Topeka Normal & Indus. Inst	Topeka	Non-sect	W. R. Carter	13	115	11,500

KENTUCKY

Atkinson Literary & Industrial Col.	Madisonville	A. M. E. Z	J. W. Martin	6	109	3,950
Cadiz Normal & Theological Col.	Cadiz	Baptist	W. H. McRidley	5	66	700
Chandler Normal School	Lexington	Cong	Fann / J. Webster			
Fee Memorial Inst	Camp Nelson	Presb	J. A. Boyden			
Highland College	Williamsburg		G. A. Hubbell			

FLORIDA—Con.

Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	President or Principal	No. of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
Orange Park Nor & Manual Training School	Orange Park	Cong	Geo. B. Hurd			
Robert A Hungerford Nor & Indus Inst	Eatonville	Non-sect	Mrs. M. C. Calhoun	14	222	$8,356
West Florida Bapt Academy	Pensacola	Baptist		4	115	2,500
Normal Indus & Agri School	Pensacola	Non-sect	G. W. Lewis	6	312	2,218
Institutional Church School	Jacksonville	Baptist	John E. Ford			
St Augustine Indus School	St Augustine		S. M. May			

GEORGIA

Albany Bible & Manual Training Inst	Albany		J. W. Holley			
Albany Nor School	Albany	Cong	Benj. F. Cox			
Allen Normal & Indus School	Thomasville	Cong	A. B. Howland	10	314	4,138
Americus Inst	Americus	Baptist	M. W. Reddick	11	223	11,133
Boggs Academy	Keysville	Pres	J. L. Phelps			
Atlanta Nor. & Indus. Inst	Atlanta		R. D. Stinson			
Ballard Nor. School	Macon	Cong	M. G. Von Tobel	15	466	
Baptist Academy	McRae	Baptist	E. G. Thomas			
Forest City High School	Savannah	Baptist	I. J. Yancy	5	171	623
Beach Institute	Savannah	Cong	L. M. Rowland	9	250	4,400
Berean Baptist Academy	Savannah	Baptist	Wm. Gray			
Chattahoochie Inst	Fort Gaines	Baptist	J. C. Smith	3	97	
Dorchester Academy	Thebes	Cong	C. M. Stevens	11	260	2,622
Normal & Indus. School	Forsyth	Cong	W. H. Hubbard	8	420	2,765
Sardis Nor. & Indus. Inst	Sardis	Baptist	B. G. Glenn			
Fort Valley High & Indus. School	Fort Valley	Non-sect	H. A. Hunt	12	362	7,300
Gillespie Normal	Cordele					
Jereul Academy	Athens	Baptist	J. H. Brown	9	229	4,818
Haines Nor. & Indus. Inst	Augusta	Presb	Miss L. C. Laney	22	798	
Haven Academy	Waynesboro	M. E	E. T. Barkdale	3	175	771
Haven Home & Academy	Savannah	M. E	Miss V. E. Baldwin			
Holsey Nor. & Indus. Inst	Hartwell	C. M. E	G. W. F. Phillips	7	200	1,918
Howard Nor. School	Cuthbert	Cong	F. H. Henderso			
Knox Institute	Athens	Cong	L. S. Clark	14	426	

Howe Seminary	Baton Rouge					
Houma Academy	Houma	Baptist	A. J. Legarde			
Leland Academy	Donaldsonville	Baptist				
Louisiana Indus. Inst	Gibsland	Baptist	O. L. Coleman	8	216	$2,400
Mansfield Academy	Mansfield	Baptist				
Monroe High School	Monroe	Baptist				
Morgan City Academy	Morgan City	Baptist				
North Louisiana Indus. High Schl.	Monroe	Baptist				
North Louisiana Agri. & Indus. Inst	Grambling	Non-sect	Chas. P. Adams			
Opelousas Academy	Opelousas	Baptist				
Southwestern Nor. & Indus Schl	Marie					
Ruston College	Ruston	Baptist	I. S. Powell			
Shreveport Academy	Alexandria	Baptist				
Peabody State Nor. & Indus. Schl.	Alexandria	Non-sect	J. B. LaFarque	16	866	2,239
Sabine Nor. & Indus. School	Converse		R. E. Jacobs	8	175	2,000
Pleasanton Collegiate, Agri. and Indus. Inst.	Hortman	Non-sect		5	210	1,647
Thirteenth District Normal and Collegiate Inst.	Shreveport	Baptist	T. H. Cain			

KENTUCKY—Con.

Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	President or Principal	No. of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
Glasgow Normal Inst	Glasgow	Baptist	I. G. Duff	6	155	$2,080
Louisville Christian Bible School	Louisville	Disciple	A. J. Thomson	2	14	1,346
M. & F. College	Hopkinsville	Baptist	P. T. Frazier	7	85	1,300
Polytechnic Inst	Danville	Baptist		9	178	7,450
Danville Indus. & Normal School	Danville					
Technical Normal School	Lexington					
St. Augustine Academy	Lebanon	R. C		8	40	
Wayman Inst	Harrodsburg	A. M. E	W. E. Newsome			
Williamsburg Academy	Williamsburg					
Western College	Weakley	Baptist				
London Indus. Inst	London	Baptist	P. M. Faulkner	7	138	1,600
Female High School	Frankfort	Baptist				
Lincoln Memorial Inst	Lincoln	Non-sect	Wm. G. Frost			
Presbyterian Mission	Louisville	Presb				
West Kentucky Indus. College	Paducah	Non-sect	D. H. Anderson	7	70	
Overby Training Inst. for Colored Boys.	Louisville		John Frank			

LOUISIANA

Agricultural Inst	Holly	Baptist		4	150	
Alexandria Academy	Alexandria					
Baptist Academy	Lake Providence	Baptist				
Baton Rouge College	Baton Rouge	Baptist	J. S. Clark	12	361	6,350
Belle Alliance Academy	Belle Alliance	Baptist	Miss P. Joseph	2	175	1,900
Bunkie Academy	Bunkie	Baptist		4	145	988
Central Louisiana Academy	Alexandria	Baptist	Wright Warner	6	156	1,085
Delhi Nor. & Indus. Inst	Alexandria	A. M. E	P. W. Rogers	3	100	950
Colored High School	Winnsboro	Non-sect		3	176	825
Gilbert Indus. College	Baldwin	M. E	J. R. Reynolds	11	200	4,000
Homer College	Homer	C. M. E	T. W. Sherrard	8	122	3,500
Howe Institute	New Iberia	Baptist	J. Henderson			
Hunter Institute	Jones		T. C. Richmond			
Lake Providence Nor. & Indus. Inst	Lake Providence					

MISSISSIPPI—Con.

Christ's Missionary & Indus. Col	Jackson	Holiness	Chas. P. Jones	10	269	
Southern Christian Inst	Edwards	Disciple	J. B. Lehman	18	181	$3,227
Piney Woods Nor. & Indus. Inst	Braxton	Non-sect	L. C. Jones	5	90	
Spring Hill Nor. & Indus. School	Florence	Non-sect	E. R. Franklin	3	220	
Utica Nor. & Indus. Inst	Utica	Non-sect	W. H. Holtzclaw	25	455	24,928
Vicksburg Indus. School	Vicksburg		W. H. Marshall			
West Point Inst	West Point	Baptist	T. P. Harris	9	175	2,000
Girls' Indus. Home School	Meridian	Non-sect	E. H. Triplett			
Girls' Indus. School	Moorhead	Cong	Miss S. L. Emerson			
Ida May Bryant Indus. Inst. & Col	Brookhaven					

MISSOURI

Bartlett Agri. & Indus. School	Dalton	Non-sect	N. C. Bruce	9	101	2,632
Western College & Indus. Inst.	Macon	Baptist	J. H. Garnett	9	196	5,000

NEW JERSEY

Ironside School	Bordentown					
Manual Training & Indus. School for Colored Youth	Bordentown	Non-sect	J. T. Caruthers	10	142	22,000
Newark Indus. Home & School of Domestic Science	Newark	Presb	E. F. Eggleston			
Rice Industrial & Literary Inst	New Brunswick		Ella N. Rice			

NORTH CAROLINA

Albemarle Training School	Edenton	Baptist				
Albion Academy	Franklinton	Presb	J. A. Savage	8	254	10,390
Addie Norris Inst	Winston	Baptist				
Barrett Collegiate & Indus Inst	Pee Dee	Non-sect		5	130	1,500
Colored Training & Indus School	Faison	Baptist	J. S. Bennett	4	209	2,100
Bertie Academy	Windsor	Baptist	W. S. Etheridge	4	250	929
Burgaw Institute	Burgaw	Baptist	J. A. Fennell	5	250	1,471
Eastern Carolina High School	Newbern	A.M.E.Z	Wm. Sutton			
Fayetteville State Nor School	Fayetteville	Non-sect	E. E. Smith	7	237	1,341
Edenton High Indus School	Edenton	A.M.E.Z	W. E. Woodyard			
Franklinton Christian College	Franklinton	Christian	H. E. Long	5	146	1,341
Dayton Academy	Carthage	Presb	H. D. Wood			

MARYLAND

Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	President or Principal	No. of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
Clayton Williams Inst	Baltimore	Baptist	G. R. Waller	9	75	$2,300
Colored High & Training School	Baltimore	Non-sect	J. H. Lockerman			
Colored Indus School	Salisbury	Non-sect	W. J. Holloway			
Croom Institute	Croom	P. E				
Delaware Academy	Princess Anne					
Denton Colored Indus. School	Denton		L T Kennard			
Industrial Inst. of our Holy Lady & St. Francis	Baltimore	R. C				
Maryland Agri. & Indus. Inst	Laurel	Non-sect		6	70	4,000
*Maryland Normal Indus. Schl.	Bowie	Non-sect	S. S. Goodloe	3	58	7,000
Princess Anne Academy	Princess Anne	M. E	Thos. H. Kiah	14	130	11,000
St. Francis Academy	Baltimore	R. C		16	69	

MISSISSIPPI

Baptist Nor. & Indus. School	Friar Point	Baptist	A. Tate	4	142	1,900
Central Mississippi College	Kosciusko	Baptist	W. A. Singleton	8	267	2,500
Kosciusko Indus Inst	Kosciusko	Baptist	P. H. Thompson	6	60	750
Greenville High School	Greenville	Baptist				
Lincoln School	Meridian	Cong	Mrs. H. I. Miller	9	310	1,400
Baptist High School	Hernando		W. A. Hill			
Bennett Home	Clarkson					
Meridian Academy	Meridian	M. E	J. B. F. Shaw	7	326	4,000
Meridian High School	Meridian	Baptist	G. M. Reese	8	191	
Mississippi Indus High School	Crystal Springs	Non-sect	G.W. Williams	4	80	
Mt Hermon Seminary	Clinton	Cong	Miss J. M. Elwin	6	110	2,355
Mound Bayou Nor & Indus Inst	Mound Bayou	Cong	Rev. Ousley			
Mississippi Indus College	Holly Springs	C. M. E	D. C. Potts	14	360	12,876
Mound Bayou Ind. College	Mound Bayou	Baptist	R. McCorkle			
Natchez College	Natchez	Baptist	S. C. H. Owens			
Nettleton High School	Nettleton	Baptist				
Okolona Indus. College	Okolona	Non-sect	W. A. Battle	16	320	8,321
New Albany High School	New Albany	Baptist				
Prentiss Nor & Indus Inst	Prentiss	Non-sect	J. K. Johnson			

*By law this school is known as State Normal, No. 3.

OHIO

Curry Institute	Urbana	Baptist	E. B. Curry	6	120	$2,150
The Lincoln-Ohio Indus. Training School for Colored Youth	Columbus					

OKLAHOMA

Creek & Seminole College	Boley	Baptist	J. C. Leftwich	8	250	2,000
National Baptist Institute	Kingfisher	Baptist		4		
Tullahassee Indus. School	Tullahassee	Non-sect	J. E. Whitfield			
Oak Hill Indus. Academy	Valliant	Presb	R. E. Flickinger			

PENNSYLVANIA

Avery College Trade School	North Pittsburg	Non-sect	J. D. Mohoney			
Berean Manual & Indus. Training School	Philadelphia	Presb	Matthew Anderson			
Downington Indus. & Agri. Col	Downington	Non-sect	Wm. A. Creditt			
Institute for Colored Youth	Cheyney	Friends	Hugh M. Browne	7	52	18,300
Penn Indus. School	Paoli					

SOUTH CAROLINA

Avery Normal Inst	Charleston	Cong	T. N. Owen	12	251	5,280
Bennettsville College	Bennettsville		J. D. Baldwin			
Bettis Academy	Trenton	Baptist	A. W. Nicholson	12	505	2,050
Brainard Inst	Chester	Presb	J. S. Marquis, jr	8	198	
Brewer Normal School	Greenwood	Cong	E. F. Green	10	233	1,500
Charleston Normal & Indus. School	Charleston	Baptist	J. L. Dart	7	250	1,000
Clinton Institute	Rockhill	A.M.E.Z	R. J. Boulware	7	268	1,063
Cherokee N. & I. School	Gaffney		A. A. Sims			
Cordova Inst	Cordova	Non-sect	E. J. J. Bowks			
Enoree Academy	Greenville	Baptist				
Friendship Normal & Indus. Col	Rockhill	Baptist	M. P. Hall	9	282	3,293
Harbison College	Irmo	Presb	C. M. Young	15	98	2,773
Laing Normal & Indus. School	Mt Pleasant	Friends	Miss A. D. Munro	10	340	2,900
Flagler High School	Marion	A.M.E				
Lancaster Nor. & Indus. Inst	Lancaster	A.M.E.Z	R. J. Crockett	7	384	3,427
Mather School	Beaufort	Baptist	Miss S. E. Owens	10	151	

NORTH CAROLINA—Con.

Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	President or Principal	No. of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
Gregory Nor. Inst	Wilmington	Cong	Frank B. Stevens	11	280	2,200
Palmer Memorial Institute	Sedalia	Non-sect	Mrs C. E. Brown	7	125	3,200
High School	Wakefield	Baptist				
High Point Indus School	High Point	Friends	A. J. Griffin	11	407	7,581
Henderson Normal Inst	Henderson	U. Presb	J. K. Cotton	12	411	9,683
Indus. Training Schl. & Orphanage	Southern Pines					
Joseph K. Brick. Indus. School	Enfield	Cong	T S. Inborden	16	291	12,261
Kinston College	Kinston					
Latta Institute	Raleigh	Baptist	M. L. Latta	8	108	1,200
Laurinburg Nor. & Indus. Inst	Laurinburg	Baptist	E. D. McDuffie	10	305	
Training School	Franklinton	Baptist				
Lincoln Academy	Kings Mountain	Cong	C. J. Strang	13	283	3,378
Rowan Institute	Charlotte	Baptist				
Mary Potter Memorial School	Oxford	Presb	G. C. Shaw			
Douglas Academy	Lawndale	Cong	P. L .LaCour			
Newbern Collegiate & Indus. Inst	Newbern	Baptist	A. L. E. Weeks	11	50	2,065
Normal & Industrial School	Clinton	Non-sect		5	267	1,085
Roanoke Institute	Elizabeth City	Baptist	C. F. Graves	7	192	2,675
Shiloh Indus. Inst	Warrenton	Baptist	Thomas Bruce	5	185	1,800
Slater Indus. & State Nor. School	Winston	Non-sect	F. N. Kennedy			
School of Mt. Olive Church	Catawba		W. Lash			
State Colored Normal School	Elizabeth City	Non-sect	P. W. Moore	9	363	5,222
St. Augustine School	Raleigh	P E	A. B. Hunter	28	325	12,664
Thompson Inst	Lumberton	Baptist	W. H. Knuckles	4	170	1,160
Billingsley Memorial Academy	Statesville	Presb	S. F. Wentz			
Washburn Seminary	Beaufort	Cong	Frank W. Sims	6	133	1,800
Sarah Lincoln Academy	Aberdeen	Presb	Wm. J. Rankin			
Waters Normal Institute	Winton	Baptist	C. S. Brown	8	256	2,538
Peabody Academy	Troy	Cong	O. Faduma	8	195	1,174
Wharton Indus. School	Charlotte					
Allen Home & Asheville Academy	Asheville	M. E	Miss A. B. Dole			
Whitin Normal & Indus. School	Lumberton	Non-sect		4	170	1,160
Immanuel Lutheran College	Greensboro	Luth	N. J. Bakke		268	8,000

TENNESSEE—Con.

LeMoyne Institute	Memphis	Cong	L. T. Larsen	22	676	$ 11,103
Lexington Normal School	Lexington	Baptist				
Mays Indus. School	Knoxville					
Morristown Nor. & Indus. Acad	Morristown	M. E	J. S. Hill	24	324	16,476
Nelson-Merry Academy	Jefferson City	Baptist	Thomas Williams	2	104	820
Pleasant Hill Academy	Pleasant Hill					
Turner Normal & Theological Inst	Shelbyville	A.M.E	J. A. Jones	7	109	2,185
Warner Institute	Jonesboro	Disciple	James E. Baker	4	94	1,000
Sanderlin Academy	R.F.D. 1, Buntyn	Advent Ch	A. J. Sanderlin		125	2,000
Colored Indus. School	Shepherd		J. E. Patton			
Academy & Indus. School of the Immaculate Mother.	Nashville	R. C	Mother Mary John			
Newton Nor. & Indus. School	Chattanooga	Presb	Miss M. L. Wilson			

TEXAS

Boyd Institute	Oakwood	Baptist	P. B. Oldham			
East Texas Academy	Tyler	Baptist	Jesse McClelland			
Farmers Improvement & Agri Inst	Ladonia	Non-sect	John McClelland	6	171	
Ft Worth Indus & Mechanical Col	Fort Worth		M. J. Johnson	9	96	
Hearne Nor & Indus School	Hearne	Baptist				
Houstonian Nor. & Indus. Inst	Huntsville					
Pine Valley Academy	Pine Valley	Baptist		5	85	1,400
New Hope Academy	Oakwood	Baptist				
St Philip's School	San Antonio	P E				
Avinger Indus Training School	Avinger		F. W. Wheeler			

VIRGINIA

Agri. High School	Lebanon		R. D. Swain			
Bluestone Mission	Bluestone	Presb	R. P. Williams			
Bowling Green Indus. Academy	Bowling Green			4	64	1,008
Christianaburg Indus. Inst	Cambria	Friends	E. A. Long	11	269	6,383
Corey Inst	Portsmouth		B. F. McWilliams	7	171	3,500
Clifton Forge Nor. & Indus. School	Clifton Forge		D. W. Hill			
Dinwiddie Agri. School	Dinwiddie	A.M.E.Z	J. C. Erwin	9	66	5,010

SOUTH CAROLINA—Con.

Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	President or Principal	No. of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
Mather Academy	Camden	M.E	Miss F. V. Russell			
Mayesville Indus. Inst	Mayesville	Non-sect	Miss E. J. Wilson	15	498	$5,417
Morris College	Sumter	Baptist	E. M. Brawley	10		
Peace Haven Inst	Blackville	Baptist				
Norrel College	Seneca		J. S. Williams			
Penn. Nor. Indus. & Agri. Inst	Frogmore	Non-sect	Miss R. B. Cooley			
Port Royal Agricultural School	Beaufort	Non-sect	J. S. Shanklin	4	100	
Providence Nor. Agri. & Indus. Sch.	Cowpens	M. E	D. H. Kearse	7	24	1,556
Schofield Nor. & Indus. School	Aiken		Miss M. Schofield	15	400	3,900
Seneca Inst	Seneca	Baptist	J. J. Starks	8	160	6,100
Sterling Nor. & Indus. College	Greenville	Non-sect	D. M. Minus	8	140	2,830
Voorhees Indus. School	Denmark	Non-sect	C. Campfield	19	456	12,150
St Mary's School	Columbia	P. E				
Bishop Cummin's Training School for Ministers	Charleston		A. L. Pengelley			
Ferguson-Williams College	Abbeville	Presb	E. W. Williams			
Kendall Academy & Institute	Sumter	Presb	A. U. Frierson			
Hardin Institute	Allendale	Presb	W. H. Mitchell			
Bailey View Academy	Greer	Baptist				
Mc Cormick Graded School	McCormick	Baptist				
Lowry Inst. & Indus. School	Mayesville	Non-sect	W. M. Boley	5	250	
Kershaw Inst	Kershaw	Baptist	F. D. Sims			
Ridgeland Nor. & Indus. Inst	Ridgeland	Non-sect	E. M. Glover	3	108	1,915

TENNESSEE

Bible Training Nor. & Indus. Schl.	Memphis					
East Tennessee N. & I. Institute	Harriman					
Cleveland Academy	Cleveland	Presb	J. H. Tarter	6	121	2,250
Greenville Normal & Indus. Inst	Greenville	A.M.E.Z	H. V. Taylor	4	40	3,126
Howe Institute	Memphis	Baptist	T. O. Fuller	12	445	5,505
Bristol Nor. Inst	Bristol	Presb	F. W. Woodfin			
Athens Academy	Athens	Presb	John Brice			

VIRGINIA—Con.

St Emma's Indus. Agri. School for Boys	Rock Castle	R. C				
Langston-Douglass Academy	Staunton		D. N. Kinney			
Valley College	Luray	West Virginia	J. E. Reed			

WEST VIRGINIA.

Storer College	Harpers Ferry	Non-sect	H. T. McDonald	15	206	$10,048
West Virginia College & Seminary	Red Star	Baptist				
Bluefield Colored Inst	Bluefield	Baptist	R. P. Sims	9	175	2,500
West Virginia Baptist Inst	Redrock	Baptist				

VIRGINIA—Con.

Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	President or Principal	No. of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
Gloucester A. & I. College	Cappahosic	Cong	Wm. G. Price	10	137	$ 800
Franklin N. & I. Institute	Franklin	Non-sect		5	115	1,337
Halifax Inst	Houston	Baptist	H. E. Logan	2	55	500
Holland Inst	Holland					
Keysville Mission Indus. School	Keysville	Baptist	A. J. Goode	10	210	2,850
Manassas Indus. School	Manassas	Non-sect	L. F. Hill			
Martinsville Christian Inst	Martinsville	Disciple	J. H. Thomas	5	60	1,613
Norfolk College	Norfolk	U. Presb	Wm. McKirahan	21	674	12,195
Northern Neck Indus. Academy	Ivondale	Baptist		3	36	685
Pittsylvania Academy	Elba	Baptist	G. W. Goode	4	43	2,241
Nansemond N. & I. School	Suffolk	Non-sect	T. S. Bruce	6	101	
Normal & Indus. Inst	Courtland	Non-sect		4	80	605
Boydton Academic & Biblical Inst	Boydton	Non-sect	Ambie Field			
St Paul Normal & Indus. School	Lawrenceville	P. E	J. S. Russell	51	495	40,915
Spiller Academy	Hampton	Baptist				
Suffolk Normal Training School	Suffolk	University	J. F. Jordan	5	150	
Temperance Industrial Collegiate Institute	Claremont	Non-sect	J. J. Smallwood	6	179	2,311
Thyne Inst	Chase City	U. Presb	F. W. Wilson			
Union Indus Academy	Port Conway	Baptist	Hardy White	4	50	1,892
Van DeVyver College	Richmond	R. C	Chas. Hannigan			
Virginia Collegiate Indus. Inst	Lynchburg	M. E	Frank Trigg	7	50	1,900
Virginia Nor. & Indus. Inst	Petersburg	Non-sect	J. H. Johnston	21	558	24,863
William McKinley Nor. & Indus. School	Alexandria	Non-sect	S. P. W. Drew	7	60	435
Tidewater Inst	Chesapeake	Baptist	G. . Reed	4	81	300
Rappahannock Indus. academy	Ozeana	Baptist	W. E. Robinson	4	70	2,043

V.

EDUCATIONAL FUNDS.

The Cushing Fund.

In 1895, Miss Emmeline Cushing of Boston left $33,000 to aid Negro Education. For 16 years the income from the Fund was given to certain educational institutions. Recently the Fund was distributed.

There are five great Educational Foundations whose funds are assisting in Negro education. Three of these Foundations are entirely in the interest of Negro Education.

The Peabody Educational Fund.

On February 7, 1867 and July 1, 1869, George Peabody of Danvers, Massachusetts, established a fund of $3,500,000, to be devoted to education in the South. $1,380,000 of this amount was in Florida and Mississippi bonds, and has never been available. The remainder was placed in the control of sixteen trustees. The first aim of the fund was to encourage the establishment of public school systems for the free education of all children. After this was accomplished, the income from the fund was devoted to the training of teachers through Normal schools and Teachers' Institutes.

In 1875, a Normal school for whites was established at Nashville, Tennessee. This school became a leader in the development of the Normal school idea throughout the South. By means of scholarships worthy students from all the Southern States were enabled to attend this central training school. By 1903, all the Southern States had committed themselves to the policy of maintaining schools for the training of teachers. By the deed of trust the trustees were given the power to distribute the fund at the expiration of thirty years, which ended in 1897. In January, 1905, the trustees decided to dissolve the trust. When this is done, which is taking several years, the corporation will cease to exist. The residue of the Fund is being expended in the endowment of the Peabody College at Nashville, for the higher education of white teachers. Under the arrangements for the first endowment for the institution, the Peabody Fund donated the sum of $1,000,000. The University of Nashville gave the land and buildings of the Peabody College for Teachers. The county of Davidson contributed $100,000; the city of Nashville, $200,000, and the State of Tennessee, $250,000. The present trustees are: Joseph H. Choate, Dr. Samuel A. Green, J. Pierpont Morgan, Theodore Roosevelt, Richard Olney, Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, James D. Porter, Henderson M. Somerville, George Peabody Wetmore, Charles E. Fenner, Hoke Smith, Rt.

The Peabody Educational Fund.—Con.

Rev. William C. Doane, Greenville L. Winthrop, Martin F. Ansel, and John W. Daniel. Prof. Wickliffe Rose is the General Agent of the Fund. His headquarters are 811 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

The John F. Slater Fund.

In March, 1882, John F. Slater, of Norwich, Connecticut created a trust fund of $1,000,000, for the purpose of "Uplifting the lately emancipated population of the Southern States and their posterity." For this munificent gift, Congress gave him a vote of thanks and a medal. The fund is used to prepare teachers and for education in the industries. Neither principal nor income is expended for lands or buildings. Through fidelity and successful management the appropriations have been kept up and the Fund increased to $1,500,000. Public and private schools are helped. The requisites for help are, proper standards of efficiency and the maintaining of Normal and Industrial departments.

The trustees are: William A. Slater, Washington, D. C., President; Richard H. Williams, New York City, Vice President; James H. Dillard, New Orleans, La., Cleveland H. Dodge, Riverdale, N. Y., David F. Houston, St. Louis, Mo., Charles E. Hughes, Washington, D. C., William Lawrence, Boston, Mass., Seth Low, New York City, Alexander E. Orr, Brooklyn, N. Y., Walter H. Page, New York City, Wickliffe Rose, Washington, D. C., and John A. Stewart, New York City. James H. Dillard, 571 Audubon St., New Orleans is director of the Fund. W. T. B. Williams, Hampton, Virginia, and G. S. Dickerman, New Haven, Connecticut, are field agents.

The Daniel Hand Fund.

In 1888, Daniel Hand of Guilford, Connecticut, gave the American Missionary Association $1,000,000 to aid in the education of the Negro. Mr. Hand also provided that his residuary estate amounting to $500,000 should be devoted to the same purpose and disbursed through the Association. This fund has been of great assistance in the splendid work which the American Missionary Association has done for Negro education in the South.

General Education Board.

In 1902, Mr. John D. Rockefeller contributed $1,000,000 as a fund to be devoted to the promotion of education in the United States. In 1903, under an act approved by Congress, the General Education Board, as an organization was chartered. By

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General Education Board.—Con.

the terms of the charter the board is empowered to assist, in any way it may approve, the primary schools, industrial schools, technical schools, normal schools, training schools for teachers, or schools of any grade or institution of higher learning. In 1905, Mr. John D. Rockefeller gave to the Board as a permanent endowment $10,000,000. In 1907, he gave a further sum of $32,000,000, one-third of which was to be added to the permanent endowment and two-thirds to be supplied to such specific objects as Mr. Rockefeller or his son might designate. In 1909, Mr. Rockefeller added $10,000,000 more, bringing his total donations to the Board up to $53,000,000. The Board has three main lines of work: (1) The promotion of practical farming in the Southern States. This is done by cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture in what is known as the United States Cooperative Demonstration Work Among Farmers. (2) The development of a system of public high schools in the Southern States. (3) The promotion of higher education throughout the United States. Since its establishment up to 1911, the Board has contributed for Education $7,625,000. Of this amount, $532,015 was contributed to Negro schools. The trustees of the Board are seventeen in number. The chairman is Frederick T. Gates, and the secretary is Wallace Buttrick. The offices of the Board are, 2 Rector St., New York City.

The Anna T. Jeanes Fund.

On April 18, 1907, Miss Anna T. Jeanes of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania created an endowment fund in perpetuity, the income from which was to be applied toward the maintenance and assistance of elementary schools for Negroes in the Southern States. H. B. Frissell, Principal of Hampton Institute, and Booker T. Washington, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, were named as Trustees of the Fund. A number of other gentlemen were invited to aid in the administration of the Fund and a Board of Trustees was organized. The present Board is David C. Barrow, Andrew Carnegie, James H. Dillard, H. B. Frissell, Belton Gilreath, H. T. Kealing, George McAneny, Samuel C. Mitchell, R. R. Moton, J. C. Napier, Robert C. Ogden, Walter H. Page, George Foster Peabody, R. L. Smith, William H. Taft, Booker T. Washington and Talcott Williams.

The officers of the Board are, president, James H. Dillard, 571 Audubon St., New Orleans; vice-president, Walter H. Page, Editor of the *World's Work*, New York; treasurer, George Foster Peabody, New York; secretary, Robert R. Moton, Hampton, Virginia. The work is carried along three lines: First, something additional is secured from the school authorities; Second, the cooperative efforts of the people are secured, and Third, the

The Anna T. Jeanes Fund.—Con.

effectiveness of the school is improved and its neighborhood influence widened by the introduction of industrial features. The three principal working methods or plans are, the Henrico plan, so-called because work of this character was first carried on in Henrico County, Virginia. This plan consists in supplying to the County Superintendent, a competent teacher to introduce industrial work into the different schools in the county, and to supervise it. This teacher devotes his or her entire time to this supervisory work. Another plan consists in locating a teacher at some central school as headquarters. This teacher gives a part of her time to extension work among several neighboring schools. Another method consists in cooperating with local school authorities in lengthening school terms and increasing the teaching force.

The work of the Negro Rural School Fund of the Jeanes Foundation was carried on in 1911 in 111 counties, distributed in the following States: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Aid was given to summer schools in Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and West Virginia. During the year the Foundation expended $36,463 as follows: supervising teachers, $31,728; special teachers, $1,930; building and equipment, $1,210; extension of term, $480; summer schools, $1,115.

The Phelps-Stokes Fund.

April 26, 1909, Miss Caroline Phelps-Stokes, by will set aside a fund of about $300,000 to be used "for the erection of tenement house dwellings in New York City, and for the education of the Negroes both in Africa and the United States, the North American Indians and needy and deserving white students through industrial schools." The trustees of the Fund are: Bishop David H. Greer, New York City; Elmer Ellsworth Brown, New York University, New York City; Lyman Abbott, New York City; Grace H. Dodge, F. Louis Slade, Arthur Curtis James, and Newton P., Caroline M. P., Helen O. P., and Olivia E. P. Stokes.

VI.

FINANCES OF NEGRO SCHOOLS.

Expenditures for Negro Education.

During 1910-1911, the expenditures for higher and secondary education for the Negroes in the United States were by States and municipalities, $756,972; by United States Government,

Expenditures for Negro Education.—Con.

$299,267; from other sources than those mentioned above, $3,359,615; total, $4,415,854. There was expended for colored public schools by the sixteen former slave States, the District of Columbia and Oklahoma, $8,645,846. The total expenditures for Negro education were $13,061,700. During the year 1910-1911, the sixteen former slave States, the District of Columbia and Oklahoma expended approximately $75,863,931 for common school education. There was expended this same year in the entire United States for education, $717,736,282, divided as follows: $401,397,747 by State common schools; $211,106,299, by city schools; $70,667,865, by universities, colleges and technological schools for men, and for both sexes; $7,205,502, by colleges for women; $10,201,377, by normal schools; $7,461,014, by private high schools and academies; $4,890,657, by manual training and industrial schools, and $4,805,821, by Indian schools.

It is roughly estimated that the religious and philanthropic organizations have contributed since 1865 about $50,000,000 for the education of the Negro in the South. During this same period the Negroes themselves, by direct contributions, through their churches and other means have contributed over $20,000,000 for their education. It is estimated that since 1870, the Southern States have expended from their public funds about $160,000,000 for Negro common schools. During this same period about $1,200,000,000, was expended by the Southern States for all their common schools.

Value School Property.

The total value of the property including scientific apparatus, grounds and buildings owned by institutions for secondary and higher training of Negroes amounts to about $16,000,000. The total value of the property owned by all the institutions for secondary, higher and industrial training in the United States amounts to $746,221,874, as follows: for universities, colleges and technological schools for men and for both sexes, $312,636,405; colleges for women, $30,424,288; public normal schools, $44,769,544; private normal schools, $6,463,057; private high schools and academies, $77,279,517; public high schools, $231,329,503; manual training and industrial schools, $37,646,971; Indian industrial schools, $5,672,589.

Endowments of Schools for Negroes.

The endowments or productive funds of schools for Negroes, amount to approximately $6,046,785. Of this amount $2,062,966 belongs to colleges and universities and $3,983,819, to normal

Endowments of Schools for Negroes.—Con.

and industrial schools. Only twenty-two colleges for Negroes have endowments. During the year 1909-1910, their endowment funds were increased by about $10,000. All Negro schools increased their endowments in the same time about, $500,000. During that same year universities, colleges and technological schools for men and for both sexes for whites added to their endowments $9,761,122; that is over 900 times as much added to endowment funds for colleges and for universities for whites as was added to like funds of colleges for Negroes. The total endowments or productive funds for all educational institutions in the United States in 1910 were $345,908,326, distributed as follows: universities, colleges and technological schools, $259,376,878; colleges for women, $14,046,440; public normal schools, $2,878,823; private normal schools, $3,516,123; public high schools, $3,576,531; private high schools and academies, $16,803,751; manual training and industrial schools, $45,700,932; Indian industrial schools, $8,838.

VII.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF NEGROES FOR EDUCATION.

It is estimated that through the churches and other means Negroes are each year raising about $1,000,000 for the support of their schools. The more important Negro religious denominations each supports a number of schools. All together they support about 175. Their school property is valued at about $2,250,000. The African Methodist Episcopal Church is raising each year about $150,000 for the support of its twenty colleges and normal schools. The Negro Baptists are supporting 110 colleges and academies. At one rally the African Methodists of Georgia raised $30,152 for Morris Brown College at Atlanta. Twenty Colored Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church raised in one year $26,000 for the Freedmen's Aid Board. This is nearly One Dollar in Four compared with what is received from the entire denomination. The South Carolina Conference has for seven years stood at the head of all the Conferences in the Methodist Episcopal Church in their gifts to the Freedmen's Aid work. This Conference is raising within its borders, $50,000 for the endowment of Claflin University. A great deal of money is being specially raised each year by the Negroes of the South for the improvement of their rural schools. It is a common thing for a community as at Myrtlewood, Alabama, to raise $400 to build a schoolhouse. The Negroes of Macon County, Alabama, have in the past five years contributed over $20,000 for the support of their schools.

When, in 1829, the St. Francis Academy was founded in Baltimore, by Negro Sisters of the Catholic Church in the West Indies, they gave to the institution all they had in the way of furniture and real

estate. It is said that Nancy Allison left this institution $15,000, and Louis Bode, a Haitian, $30,000.

Convene, The Widow Bernard, of New Orleans, was a slave woman, who purchased her own freedom and then set to work to do all she could to give light and learning to illiterate and indigent children. In 1835, she founded and erected the "Institution des Orphelins Indigenes."

Lafon, Thomy.—Negro philanthropist of New Orleans, Louisiana. He was born free in that city December 28, 1810; was first a school teacher; then he ran a small dry goods store. Here he accumulated a little money which he loaned at advantageous rates of interest, and began to deal in real estate. At this he became wealthy. He died December 22, 1893, leaving an estate appraised at $413,000, the bulk of which was divided among various charitable and educational institutions of the city of New Orleans.

Shaw, Mary E.—Colored woman of New York City. Left a legacy of $38,000 to Tuskegee Institute.

McKee, Col. John.—Wealthy philanthropist of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. At his death in 1902, he left about $1,000,000 worth of property for education. He provided for the establishment of the Col. John McKee's College.

Fisher, Anna Maria.—A colored woman of Brooklyn, who died in 1911, left $26,500 of a $65,000 estate to educational institutions.

NATIONAL AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Educational.

The American Negro Academy. Organized March 5, 1897.
President, Archibald Grimke, Washington, D. C.
Secretary, John W. Cromwell, Washington, D. C.

National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. Organized 1904.
President, W. T. B. Williams, Hampton, Va.
Vice-president, Inman E. Page, Langston, Okla.
Secretary, J. R. E. Lee, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Negro National Educational Congress. Organized 1910.
President, J. Silas Harris, Kansas City, Kansas.
Vice-president, W. H. Harrison, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Secretary, H. R. Graham, Mississippi.

Organizations for Economic Advancement.

National Negro Business League. Organized 1900.
President, Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
First Vice President, Charles Banks, Mound Bayou, Miss.
Secretary, Emmett J. Scott, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

National Negro Bankers' Association. *Organized 1906.
President, W. R. Pettiford, Birmingham, Ala.
Vice-president, W. W. Cox, Indianola, Miss.
Secretary, S. S. Brown, Memphis, Tenn.

National Association of Funeral Directors.* Organized 1907.
President, G. W. Franklin, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Associations for Professional Advancement.

National Medical Association. Organized 1895.
President, Dr. H. F. Gamble, Charleston, W. Va.
Vice-president, Dr. W. A. Cox, Cambridge, Mass.
Secretary, Dr. J. A. Kenney, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

*Affiliated with the National Negro Business League; annual meeting held at same place and date.

Associations for Professional Advancement.—Con.

National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses. Organized 1908.
President, Miss M. F. Clark, Richmond, Va.
Vice-president, Miss M. A. Allen, Washington, D. C.
Secretary, Miss C. C. Rhone, Newbern, N. C.

National Negro Bar Association.* Organized 1909.
President, J. T. Settles, Memphis, Tenn.
Vice-president, J. Madison Vance, New Orleans, La.
Secretary, P. W. Howard, Jackson, Miss.

National Negro Press Association.* Organized 1909.
President, M. M. Lewey, Editor Florida *Sentinel*, Pensacola, Fla.
Secretary, W. E. King, Editor Dallas *Express*, Dallas, Texas.

Western Negro Press Association.
President, A. J. Smitherman, Muskogee, Okla.
Secretary, J. D. Cook, Milwaukee, Wis.
Treasurer, Nick Chiles, Topeka, Kansas.

National Association of Colored Musical and Art Clubs. Organized 1908.
President, Mrs. Harriet Gibbs Marshall, New York, N. Y.

Associations for Political Advancement.

National Independent Political League. Organized 1910.
President, J. R. Clifford, Martinsburg, W. Va.
Secretary, W. M. Trotter, Boston, Mass.
National Organizer, J. M. Sumner, Xenia, Ohio.

Associations in the Interest of Women.

National Association of Colored Women. Organized 1895.
President, Miss Elizabeth C. Carter, 211 Park St., New Bedford, Mass.
Vice-president, Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Secretary, Miss Ida R. Cummings, 1234 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore, Md.
Treasurer, Mrs. Ida Joyce Jackson, Mound Bayou, Miss.

National League for the Protection of Colored Women. Organized, 1906.
Chairman, Mrs. William H. Baldwin, jr., New York, N. Y.
Secretary, Miss Pendleton Kennedy, New York, N. Y.

Associations for the General Advancement of the Negro.

The National Association for the Advancement of the Negro. Organized, 1909.
President, Moorfield Storey, Boston, Mass.

* Affiliated with the National Negro Business League; annual meeting held at same place and date.

Secretary, Miss Mary W. Ovington, New York, N. Y.
Director of Publicity and Research, W. E. B. Du Bois.

Committee of Twelve for the Advancement of the Interests of the Negro. Organized, 1904.
Chairman, Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Secretary, Hugh M. Browne, Cheyney, Penn.

Associations for Improving Social Conditions.

National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes. Organized, October, 1911, by the cooperation of The Committee for Improving The Industrial Condition of Negroes in NewYork, The Committee on Urban Conditions and the National League for the Protection of Colored Women.
Chairman, Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, New York, N. Y.
Vice-chairmen, W. L. Bulkley & Mrs. W. H. Baldwin, jr., New York, N. Y.
Secretary, Edward E. Pratt, New York, N. Y.
Treasurer, A. S. Frissell, New York, N. Y.

SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS FOR NEGROES.

For improving social conditions among Negroes, social settlements have been established in various cities, and a few rural districts. A list of the settlements follows:

Names of Social Settlements for Negroes, and their Locations.

Alabama:
Calhoun Colored School and Settlement, Calhoun, Lowndes County.
Elizabeth Russell Settlement, R. F. D. 2., Tuskegee, Macon County.

District of Columbia:
Colored Social Settlement, 18 L St., S. W., Washington.

Florida:
The Colored Institutional Church, Jacksonville.

Georgia:
Neighborhood Union, Atlanta Baptist College, Atlanta.
The Institutional Church for the Colored People in Atlanta, Cor. Courtland and Houston Sts., Atlanta.

Illinois:
Charles Sumner Settlement, 1951 Fulton St., Chicago.
Emanuel Settlement, 2732 Armour Ave., Chicago.
Frederick Douglass Center, 3032 Wabash Ave., Chicago.
Hyde Park Center, 5643 Lake Ave., Chicago.
Institutional Church and Social Settlement (Dearborn Center,) 3825 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Indiana:

Flanner Guild, 875 Colton St., Indianapolis.

Kentucky:

The Presbyterian Colored Missions, 644 Preston St., Louisville.

Maryland:

Carrolltown House (Center), Ward St., Baltimore.

Massachusetts:

Parker Memorial (Social Work with Colored People Under a Special Committee), Berkeley and Appleton Sts., Boston.
Robert Gould Shaw House, 6 Hammond St., Boston.
Harriet Tubman House, 25 Holyoke St., Boston.

New York:

The Colored Social Settlement, 76 Pine St., Buffalo.
Settlement in Negro Quarter of Elmira (By Woman's Federation), Elmira.
Lincoln Settlement, 105 Fleet Place, Brooklyn.
Mission House for Colored People, 349 Hudson Ave, Brooklyn.
Stillman Branch for Colored People, 205 West Sixtieth St., New York.
St. Phillip's Parish House, 218 133 St., New York.
St. Cyprian's, 175-177 West 63 St., New York.
Lincoln Day Nursery, 202 W 63 St., New York.
Model Tenements for Colored People, 231 W 63 St., New York.
The New York Colored Missions, 225-227 W. 30th St., New York.

Ohio:

Colored Women's Industrial Union, Dayton.

Pennsylvania:

Eighth Ward Settlement House, 922 Locust St., Philadelphia.
The Star Center, 725-727-729 Lombard St., Philadelphia.
The Spring Street Settlement, 1223 Spring St., Philadelphia.
The Penn Club of Germantown, 34 School Lane, Philadelphia.
St. Gabriel's P. E. Mission, 3629 Market St., Philadelphia.
St. Mary's P. E. Mission, Bainbridge, below 19th St., Philadelphia.
Chapel of St. Simon the Cyrenian, Twenty-second and Reed Sts., Philadelphia.
St. Martin's Guild, P. E. Chapel of St. Michael and All Angels, Wallace below Forty-third St., Philadelphia.
The Davis Temporary Home and Day Nursery, Pittsburg.

Virginia:

Locust Street Social Settlement, 320 Locust St., Hampton.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Secret societies among Negroes may be roughly divided into two classes: the old line societies; such as Masons, the Odd-Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias, and the benevolent secret societies; such as the True Reformers, the Grand United Order of Galilean Fishermen and the National Order of Mosaic Templars. Large sums of money have come into the treasuries of the various secret organizations. The Knights of Pythias have collected over $1,000,000 for endowment. There is over $40,000 in the Grand Lodge treasury. A considerable part of the money collected by the Orders has been permanently invested. It is estimated that the Masons have about $1,000,000 worth of property; the Odd-Fellows, $2,000,000; and the Pythians, $1,500,000. It is probable that altogether, the Negro secret societies in the United States own between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000 worth of property. The Odd-Fellows, have in New Orleans a building that cost $36,000, and in Philadelphia, a building said to have cost $100,000. In Indianapolis, New Orleans and Chicago, Knights of Pythias own buildings, each worth from $30,000 to $100,000. The Negro secret societies are beginning to pay attention to the improving of the health of their members. The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias has erected a sanitarium at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

The principal Secret Orders, the Officers of the Grand Lodges, etc. follow:

Masons.

Number of State Grand Lodges in the United States, 35. The oldest one is the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, organized in 1808. The first colored lodge was the African Lodge, No. 459. Its warrant was granted from England, September 12, 1784, to Prince Hall, of Boston, a man of exceptional ability, and fourteen other colored Masons. The number of colored Masons in the United States is about 150,000; Royal Arch, 14,000; Knights Templars, 12,000; Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, 2,000; Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, 5,712.

Imperial Council Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. (Only York Rite Masons who have reached the Knights Templars degree or Scottish rite Masons who have reached the degree of Sublime Princess of The Royal Secret of the 32nd degree, are eligible for membership in the Mystic Shrine.)

Officers of the Imperial Council:

Imperial Potentate, Eugene Phillips, New York City.
Deputy Imperial Potentate, William D. Morris, New Orleans.
Imperial Rabban, A. J. Sellers, Philadelphia.
Imperial High Priest and Prophet, George W. McKain, St. Louis.
Imperial Treasurer, J. Frank Blagburn, Washington.
Imperial Recorder, J. H. Murphy, Baltimore.

Odd-Fellows.

Peter Ogden was the founder of the Order of Odd-Fellows among Negroes in the United States. He had joined the Grand United Order of Odd-Fellows of England, and secured a charter for the first Negro lodge, Philomethean, No. 646, of New York, which was set up March 1, 1843. Negro Odd-Fellows in America are under the jurisdiction of England and are regularly represented in the general meetings of the Order. There are about 5,000 lodges, and 295,000 members.

Grand Officers:

Grand Master, E. H. Morris, 219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Deputy Grand Master, H. L. Johnson, Atlanta, Ga.
Grand Secretary, James F. Needham, Philadelphia, Penn.
Grand Treasurer, Julius C. Johnson, Baltimore.

Knights of Pythias of Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America.

Colored Order was organized in Washington, D. C., February 19, 1864. The membership is over 100,000. The Uniform Rank has over 250 companies, and over 12,000 members.

Officers of Supreme Lodge:

Supreme Chancellor, S. W. Greene, New Orleans, La.
Supreme Vice Chancellor, J. L. Jones, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Supreme Keeper of Exchequer, J. H. Young, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Supreme Keeper of Records and Seals, C. K. Robinson, St. Louis, Mo.

Knights of Pythias, (Eastern and Western Hemisphere.)

Meets biennially. The officers are:
Supreme Chancellor, W. H. Willis, New York.
Supreme Master of Exchequer, W. A. Heatherman, Providence, R. I.
Supreme Keeper of Records and Seals, W. E. Grandison, Cambridge, Mass.

Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World.

Organized, 1899. Has 201 lodges, and over 15,000 members.

General Officers:

Grand Exalted Ruler, Harry H. Pace, Memphis, Tenn.
Grand Esteemed Leading Knight, T. J. Nutter, Charleston, W. Va.
Grand Secretary, George E. Bates, Jersey City, N. J.
Grand Treasurer, S. E. Hoyt, Boston, Mass.

United Order of True Reformers.

Organized, 1881. Headquarters at Richmond Va.

Officers of the Great Fountain:

Grand Worthy Master, Floyd Ross, St. Louis, Mo.
Grand Worthy Secretary, J. Frank Douglass, Roanoke, Va.
Grand Worthy Treasurer, D. John Merriwether, Richmond, Va.

Grand United Order of Galilean Fisherman.

Organized at Baltimore, Maryland, 1856.
Officers:
National Grand Ruler, Nathaniel Jones, Washington, D. C.
Vice Grand Ruler, Mrs. L. A. Wilmore, New York, N. Y.
Grand Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Jennie B. Brown, Washington, D. C.
Grand Treasurer, McCauley Dorsey, Baltimore, Md.

United Brothers of Friendship.

Organized, 1861, at Louisville, Kentucky.
Officers:
Grand Master, A. W. Gaines, Covington, Ky.
Grand Secretary, M. R. Perry, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Knight Commander, J. H. Hammond, Little Rock, Ark.

Grand United Order of Wise Men and Women.

Organized 1901. Supreme Grand Officers:
S. G. A. V., S. B. Smith, Monroe, La.
V. S. G. A., G. W. Frost, Monroe, La.
S. G. D. S., S. A. Taylor, Shreveport, La.
S. G. A. S., D. A. Anderson, Alexandria, La.

United Order of Good Shepherds.

Organized, 1906. Officers:
Supreme President, G. W. Chandler, Montgomery, Ala.
Supreme Treasurer, Mrs. E. A. Alison.
Secretary, Mrs. Maggie Moore.

Royal Knights of King David.

Organized 1884, at Durham, N. C.
Officers:
Supreme Grand Scribe, W. G. Pearson, Durham, N. C.
Supreme Grand Treasurer, John Merrick, Durham, N. C.

National Order of Mosaic Templars of America.

Organized 1882. Officers:
National Grand Master, W. M. Alexander, Little Rock, Ark.
National Grand Secretary, J. E. Bush, Little Rock, Ark.

Knights and Daughters of Tabor.

Organized, 1871.

Independent Order of St. Luke.

Organized, 1867. Officers:

Right Worthy Grand Chief, Mrs. Annie L. Bryant, Philadelphia, Penn.

Right Worthy Vice Chief, R. A. Jones, Petersburg, Va.

Right Worthy Grand Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, Richmond, Va.

Grand United Order of Brothers and Sisters, Sons and Daughters of Moses.

Organized, 1868. Officers:

Grand Master, Solomon Bond.

Grand Secretary, James H. Seward.

Grand Treasurer, A. A. Spriggs.

Grand United Order Sons and Daughters of Peace.

Organized 1900, at Newport News, Va.

Officers:

Rev. S. A. Howell, W. S. G. C., 548 25th St., Newport News, Va.

Rev. W. E. Sumner, W. S. G. D. C., 548 25th St., Newport News, Va.

Rev. R. H. Spivey, W. G. R. S., 548 25th St., Newport News Va.

Rev. T. S. Crayton, W. G. Gen'l Mgr., 548 25th St., Newport News, Va.

Wesley Raney, W. S. G. V. C., 548 25th St., Newport News, Va.

Rev. S. A. Howell, W. G. Treas., 548 25th St., Newport News, Va.

MUSIC AND FINE ARTS.

MUSIC.

I.

SOME COMPOSERS OF MUSIC.

During the days of slavery, many Negroes in New Orleans were well educated. Among them were a number of persons who gained distinction as composers of music. Some of these were:

Edmund Dédé, author of "Le Sement de l'Arabe," "Le Palmier Overture."

Samuel Snaer, author of "Le Chant du Depart," "Le Vampire."

Basil Barés, author "La Capricieuse Valse," "Delphine Valse Brilliante."

Lucien Lambert, author of "La Juine," "Le Départ du Conscrit," "Les Ombers Aiméns."

Sidney Lambert, author of "Si J'estais Roi," "Muimures du Soir."

Thirty-five years ago Justin Holland, of Cleveland, Ohio, was a well known composer of guitar music. Among his compositions are, "Holland's Comprehensive Method for the Guitar," J. L. Peters & Company, New York, 1874; "Holland's Modern Method for the Guitar," S. Brainard & Sons, Cleveland, Ohio, 1876.

Samuel Lucas, first Negro writer of popular ballads wrote, "Grandfather's Clock Was too Tall for the Shelf."

James Bland wrote, "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia."

A few years ago, Gussie L. Davis, of Cincinnati was a prominent writer of popular music. Among his well known works are: "The Lighthouse by the Sea," "The Baggage Coach Ahead," etc., etc.

Among the better known composers of the present day, with some of their compositions, are:

Burleigh, Harry T., New York, "Jean," "Perhaps," etc.

Taylor, S. Coleridge, London, Musical setting to Longfellow's "Hiawatha," "Idyll for Orchestra," "Dream Lovers" (operetta), etc., etc.

Cole, Robert and Johnson, J. Rosamond, New York, "Under the Bamboo Tree," "The Old Flag Never Touched the Ground," "Shoo-Fly Regiment" (musical comedy), etc., etc.

Cook, Will Marion, New York, "The Casino Girl," "Bandana Land," etc.

Hill, J. Leubrie, New York, Lyric writer. Has written a number of Lyrics for white theatrical companies.

Johnson, F. Hall, Philadelphia, "Gavotte from Suite," etc.

Joplin, Scott, New York, "Treemonisha" (an opera in three acts), "Classic Ragtime Melodies for the Piano," etc.

Smith, Christ, "Its Hard to Love Somebody when They Love Somebody Else," "Good Morning Carrie," etc.

Smith, N. Clark, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Fantasia on "Steal Away to Jesus" (overture), Music for the Tuskegee Song, etc.

Thompson, De Koven, Chicago, "Dear Lord, Remember me," "If I Forget," etc.

Tyers W. H., New York, "Georgia Campmeeting," etc.

II.

SOME SINGERS OF PROMINENCE.

Elizabeth Taylor Greenfield, "The Black Swan," first came into prominence in 1851. She was born in Mississippi, was taken to Philadelphia, where she received her education. Her voice had a range of more than three octaves. She attracted much attention both in England and America, and was frequently compared with Jenny Lind, who was at that time at the height of her fame.

The next person of color to gain international fame as a singer was, **Madam Marie Selika,** of Chicago. She became prominent in 1880. In 1882, she visited Europe and achieved great success. The Paris *Figaro* said of her appearance in Paris: "Mme Selika sang in great style. She has a very strong voice of depth and compass, rising with perfect ease from C to C, and she trills like a feathered songster, whose notes suddenly fall upon your ear in the solitude of the woodland on a perfect day in June. Her range is marvelous and her execution and style of rendition show perfect cultivation. Her 'Echo Song,' cannot be surpassed. It was beyond any criticism. It was an artistic triumph."

The Berlin *Tagblatt,* said of her appearance in Berlin: "The concert by Mme. Selika, was given yesterday before a well-filled house, and this distinguished artist gave us a genuine pleasure. Mme. Selika with her singing roused the audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and after her first Aria, she was twice recalled, and could quiet the vociferous applause only by rendering a selection, with orchestral accompaniment. Of this wonderful singer, we can only say that she is endowed with a voice of surpassing sweetness and extraordinary compass. With her pure tones, her wonderful trills and roulades, her correct rendering of the most difficult intervals, she not only gains the admiration of amateurs, but also that of professional musicians and critics. It is almost impossible to describe the effect of her voice; one must hear it to appreciate its thrilling beauty.

The next singer of prominence was **Flora Batson,** who became conspicuous in 1887. During a great temperance revival in New

York, she sang for ninety successive nights, with great effect one song, "Six Feet of Earth Make us All of One Size."

Black Patti (Madame Sisseretta Jones) began to become prominent about 1890. She has sung with great success in all the principal cities of Europe. In recent years she has had her own company, known as, "The Black Patti Troubadours," at the head of which she has appeared in every important city of the United States, in the West Indies and Central America.

Mrs. E. Azalia Hackley, of Detroit and Philadelphia, has for a number of years been a prominent singer. She has studied in Europe, is the author of "Guide to Voice Culture," and has done much to cultivate the musical instinct of the colored people.

Madame Anita Patti Brown, of Chicago, is just now coming into prominence. Her success seems to indicate that she will be one of the leading singers of the race.

Harry T. Burleigh, is perhaps the foremost baritone soloist of the race. For the past seventeen years he has been a soloist in the St. George's Protestant Episcopal church, which is one of the leading churches of New York City, and numbers among its members such persons as Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. Seth Low. Mr. Burleigh is also employed by the aristocratic Fifth Avenue Jewish Synagogue. His reputation has been achieved as a concert and oratorio singer. He is also a composer, reference to which was made above.

"Blind Tom"—Thomas Greene Bethune, noted musical prodigy. Born blind and a slave, near Columbus, Georgia, May 25, 1849. Died July 3, 1908. From infancy manifested an extraordinary fondness for musical sounds. Is said to have exhibited his musical talent before he was two years old. He played the piano when four years old, and was soon able to play everything he heard. Not only the most difficult pieces, but he also imitated the birds, wind, rain, thunder, etc. Appeared in his first concert when eight years old. Traveled for years and gave concerts in every part of America and Europe. Could immediately play any selection by only hearing it once. One of the few great musical prodigies.

For a more extended discussion of Negro singers and musicians, see Trotter, "Music and Some Musical People," Boston, 1885; Washington, "The Story of the Negro," Volume II, chapter XI, New York 1909; Brawley, "The Negro in Literature and Art," Atlanta, 1910.

III.

SOME SELECT REFERENCES TO NEGRO FOLK MUSIC.

African Melodies; Scherff, John C., New York. 1844.

Slave Songs of the United States; Allen, William Francis, New York. 1867.

Negro Spirituals. Chapter IX of Army Life in a Black Regiment; Higginson, Thomas Wentworth, Boston. 1870.

The Jubilee Singers and their Campaign for Twenty Thousand Dollars; Pike, G. D., Boston. 1873.

Hampton and Its Students; Armstrong, Mrs. M. F. and Ludlow Helen W., New York. 1875.

The Story of the Jubilee Singers; Marsh, J. B. T., London. 1877.

Uncle Gabe Tucker; Macon, John Alfred, Philadelphia. 1883.

Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Its Story and Its Songs; Ludlow, Helen W., Hampton, Va. 1884.

Bahama Songs and Stories; Edwards, C. L., Boston. 1895.

African Romances. Words by Dunbar, Paul Lawrence; music, Coleridge-Taylor, S.

Folk Music Studies. Slave Songs in America; Krehbiel, Henry Edward, New York Tribune, April 24, and September 10 and 17, 1899.

Old Plantation Hymns; Barton, W. E., Boston. 1899.

Songs of the Old South; Weeden, Miss Howard, New York. 1900.

Cabin and Plantation Songs Sung by Hampton Students; Fenner, Frederick; Ruhlbun, G.; Cleveland, Bessie, New York. 1901.

Plantation Songs for My Lady's Banjo, etc.; Shepherd, Eli, New York. 1901.

Creole Songs from New Orleans; Peterson, Clara Gottschalk, New Orleans. 1902.

New Jubilee Songs; Work, F. J., Nashville. 1902.

Uncle Remus and His Friends; Harris, Joel Chandler, Boston. 1902.

Notes on Negro Music; Jour. Amer. Folk Lore. Vol. XVI, Pages 148-152; Peabody, Charles, Boston. 1903.

In Old Alabama; Hobson, Anna, New York. 1903.

The True Negro Music and Its Decline. The *Independent*, Vol. LV. Pages 1723-1730; Murphy, Mrs. Jeannette, New York. 1904.

The Sorrow Songs. Chapter XIV of the Souls of Black Folk; DuBois, W. E. B., Chicago. 1904.

Twenty-four Negro Melodies Transcribed for the Piano; Coleridge-Taylor, S., Boston. 1905.

Die Musik der Amerikanschen Nager. Ende, A. Von. Berlin. 1906.

La Musica del Negri Americana; Farrero, F., Torino. 1906.

Negro Melodies Not American Music. Musical *American*. Vol. IV, No. 13, Page 2; No. 20, Page 13. Read, Angelo M. New York. 1906.

The Theology of the Songs of the Southern Slaves; Proctor, H. H. The Southern *Workman*, November and December, 1907. Hampton, Va.

The Spirit of Negro Poetry; Work, Monroe N. The Southern *Workman*, February, 1908. Hampton, Va.

Folk Songs of the American Negro; Work, J. W., and F. J.; Nashville. 1908.

Religious Folk Songs of the Negro as Sung on the Plantation. The Musical Directors of Hampton Institute. Hampton, Va. 1909.

Some American Negro Folk Songs; Work, F. J. Boston. 1909.

La Musique les Peuples Indigines de l'Amerique du Nord. Tiersot, Julien. New Yorks. 1911.

Negro Folk Songs, Barrett, Harris, the Southern Workman April 1912.

Songs of Jamaica, McKay, Claude Kingston, Jamaica 1912.

PAINTERS.

E. M. Bannister of Providence, Rhode Island, was one of the first Negroes in America to achieve distinction as a painter. He was prominently connected with the founding of the Rhode Island Art Club, which included in its membership a large number of artists and wealthy individuals. One of Mr. Bannister's pictures was awarded a medal at the Centennial Exposition of 1876.

Henry O. Tanner, born June 21, 1859 at Pittsburg, the son of Bishop Benjamin T. Tanner of the A. M. E. Church, is one of the most distinguished of present day American artists. He resides in Paris. The French Government has purchased a number of his paintings for its collection of the modern art in the Luxembourg gallery. During the past two or three years comprehensive exhibitions of his paintings have been made in the leading art galleries of the United States. His favorite themes are scriptural. Some of his paintings that have attracted much attention are "The Holy Family," "Mary and Elisabeth," "Christ Walking on the Sea," "Christ Learning to Ride," "Hills near Jerusalem," "The Hiding of Moses," and "A Lady of Jerusalem."

William A. Harper, of Chicago who died in 1910 was just coming into prominence. His productions had received much favorable comment at the Chicago Art Institute exhibitions. He had spent two years in study in Paris. Among his subjects were "The Last Gleam," "The Hillside," and "The Gray Day."

SCULPTORS.

Two women of the race have achieved some distinction as sculptors. The first of these is Edmonia Lewis, who was born in New York in 1845. She first attracted notice by exhibiting in 1865 in Boston a bust of Robert Gould Shaw. That same year she went to Rome where she has since continued to reside. Her most noted works are "The Death of Cleopatra," "The Marriage of Hiawatha," and "The Freed Woman." "The Death of Cleopatra," was exibited at the Centennial Exposition in 1876.

Meta Vaux Warrick (Mrs. Fuller, the wife of Dr. Solomon C. Fuller of South Framingham, Mass.,) first attracted attention by her work in clay in the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art. In 1899, she went to Paris to study where she attracted the attention of Rodin, the great French sculptor. In 1903, she exhibited in the Paris salon, a group entitled "The Wretched." This is considered her master-

piece. Some of her other works are, "The Dancing Girl," "The Wrestlers," and "Carrying the Dead Body." One of her groups which was made for the Jamestown Ter Centennial, represents the advancement of the Negro since his introduction into this country as a slave in 1619.

ACTORS AND POETS.

Ira Frederick Aldridge.—Several Negroes have achieved some distinction as actors. The most famous is, Ira Frederick Aldridge. He was born near Baltimore in 1804. About 1826, he became the valet of Edmund Kean. Aldridge soon found that he would like to be an actor. Kean encouraged him. Aldridge made his first appearance in Convent Garden, London, April 10, 1839. He took the part of Othello, and Kean, the part of Iago. From that time on Aldridge's success as an actor was assured. In 1852, he appeared in Germany, and was decorated by the King of Prussia. The Emperor of Russia also gave him a decoration. He played with great success in all parts of Europe, and died at Lodz, Poland, in 1867.

Phyllis Wheatley.—One of the first women, white or black, to attain literary distinction in this country. Born in Africa. Brought when a child to America in 1761, and sold to John Wheatley of Boston. He had her educated. While yet a child she began to write verses. In 1773, with the endorsement of several distinguished men, her verses were published in London, under the title "Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral, by Phyllis Wheatley, Negro Servant to Mr. John Wheatley of Boston, in New England." She addressed a poem to General Washington which seemed to have pleased him for in a letter to Joseph Reed dated February 10, 1776, he made reference to this poem. Phyllis Wheatley died December 5, 1784.

Paul Laurence Dunbar.—Noted poet and writer. Born June 27, 1872, at Dayton, Ohio. Graduated from the Dayton High School 1891. While in school he showed evidence of poetic ability. In 1893, his first volume of poetry "Oak and Ivy," was published. 1895-1896, "Majors and Minors." By this time he had become well known as a writer and reader of verse. For a complete list of his works see elsewhere in this work under "Selected Books by Negro Authors." He died February 9, 1906.

CRIME, HEALTH, POPULATION.

CRIME.

I.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

In 1890, the number of prisoners per 100,000 of the population was for the whites, 104; for the Negroes, 325. In 1904, the number of persons committed to prison per 100,000 of the population was, for the whites, 187; for Negroes, 268. The increase in the number of white prisoners in 1904 over 1890, and the decrease in the number of Negro prisoners is due to the fact that in the former year all persons in prison on a particular date were counted; while in the latter year only those who had been committed to prison that year were counted. The latter method is favorable to Negroes because they generally receive longer sentences than the whites, hence they have a larger proportion of prisoners at any particular time.

There is a much higher rate of crime among Negroes in the North than in the South. This is to a large extent due to the fact that seven tenths of the Negroes in the North live in cities and are of an age when persons have the most tendency to crime.

Negro Prisoners in:

	Northern States.	Southern States.
1870	2025	6031
1880	3774	12973
1890	5635	19244
1904	7527	18550
Prisoners per 100,000 of Negro Population:		
1870	372	136
1880	515	221
1890	773	284
1904	765	220

Comparison of the Criminality of Different Races.

It is interesting to find that the Negro has a relatively lower percentage of crime than the emigrant races which are now coming to this country. The commitments to prison in 1904 per 1000 of certain nationalities were: Mexicans, 4.7; Italians, 4.4; Austrians, 3.6; French, 3.4; Canadians, 3.0; Russians, 2.8; Poles, 2.7; Negroes, 2.7.

It is of still greater interest to compare the commitments for rape. In 1904, the commitments for this crime per 100,000 of the total

population were; all whites, 0.6; colored, 1.8; Italians, 5.3; Mexicans, 4.8; Austrians, 3.2; Hungarians, 2.0; French, 1.9; Russian, 1.9. Of those committed to prison for major offences in 1904, the per cent committed for rape was, for colored, 1.9; all whites, 2.3; foreign white, 2.6; Irish, 1.3; Germans, 1.8; Poles, 2.1; Mexicans, 2.7; Canadians, 3.0; Russians, 3.0; French, 3.1; Austrians, 4.2; Italians, 4.4; Hungarians, 4.7. If all the Negroes who are lynched for rape were added the figures for colored would be changed less than one fourth of 1 per cent.

II.

LYNCHINGS.

During the days of slavery, Negroes were sometimes summarily executed. From 1830 to 1840, from records kept by the *Liberator*, an anti-slavery paper, it appears that the law was generally allowed to take its course, both in cases of murder and of rape by Negroes. According to the files of the *Liberator*, three slaves and one free Negro were legally executed for rape and two slaves legally executed for attempted rape. Near Mobile, Alabama, in May 1835, two Negroes were burned to death for the murder of two children. On April 28, 1836, a Negro was burned to death at St. Louis, for killing a deputy sheriff. From 1850 to 1860, according to the records of the *Liberator*, there appears to have been more of a tendency for the people to take the law in their own hands. Out of forty-six Negroes put to death for murder of owners and overseers, twenty were legally executed and twenty-six were summarily executed. Nine of these were burned at the stake. For the crime of rape upon white women three Negroes were legally executed, and twelve were summarily executed, four being burned at the stake.

According to statistics obtained from the files of the New York *Times* for the three years, 1871-1873, there were seventy-five lynchings—forty-one white, thirty-two Negroes, one Malay, and one Indian. Records show that in 1882, there were 114 persons lynched in the United States; in 1883, 134; in 1884, 211.

Beginning with 1885, the Chicago *Tribune* has kept a comprehensive record of lynching which follows:

Lynchings 1885-1911.

Year	White	Negro	Total
1885	106	78	84
1886	67	71	138
1887	42	80	122
1888	47	95	142
1889	81	95	176
1890	37	90	127
1891	71	121	192
1892	100	155	255

Year	White	Negro	Total
1893	46	154	200
1894	56	134	190
1895	59	112	171
1896	51	80	131
1897	44	122	166
1898	25	102	127
1899	23	84	107
1900	8	107	115
1901	28	107	135
1902	10	86	96
1903	18	86	104
1904	4	83	87
1905	5	61	66
1906	8	64	72
1907	3	60	63
1908	7	93	100
1909	14	73	87
1910	9	65	74
1911	8	63	71
Total	977	2,521	3,498

From 80 to 90 per cent of the lynchings are in the South. Only about one-third of the lynchings of Negroes are due to assaults upon women, or insults to them. The larger number of lynchings are for the crime of murder. Over 10 per cent of the Negroes lynched are for such minor offences as "grave robbery, threatened political exposures, slander, self-defense, wife-beating, cutting levees, kidnapping, voodooism, poisoning horses, writing insulting letters, incendiary language, swindling, jilting a girl, colonizing Negroes, turning State's evidence, political troubles, gambling, quarrelling, poisoning wells, throwing stones, unpopularity, making threats, circulating scandals, being troublesome, bad reputation, drunkenness, strike rioting, rioting insults, supposed offences, insulting women, fraud, criminal abortion, alleged stock poisoning, enticing servant away, writing letter to white woman, asking white woman in marriage, conspiracy, introducing smallpox, giving information, conjuring, to prevent evidence, being disreputable, informing, concealing a criminal, slapping a child, shooting at officer, passing counterfeit money, felony, elopement with white girl, refusing to give evidence, giving evidence, disobeying ferry regulations, running quarantine, violation of contract, paying attention to white girl, resisting assault, inflammatory language, resisting arrest, testifying for one of his own race, keeping gambling-house, quarrel over profit sharing, forcing white boy to commit crime, lawlessness."

HEALTH.

SOME NEGRO PHYSICIANS.

Derham, James.—First Negro physician in the United States. Born a slave in Philadelphia in 1767. He was taught by his master to read and write and was employed in compounding medicines. He became so skillful that when sold to a new master he was employed as his assistant. Derham eventually purchased his freedom, moved to New Orleans, and built up a lucrative practice. Dr. Benjamin Rush, the celebrated physician, published an account of Derham, and spoke in the highest terms of his character and skill as a physician.

Smith, James McCune.—He was a prominent Negro physician in New York City in ante-bellum days. Being unable to enter a medical school in this country, he went to Scotland, and there obtained a medical education. He returned to New York and practiced his profession there for twenty-five years and became one of the most influential members of his race. He is said to have been the first colored man to establish a pharmacy in the United States. He was one of the principal agents for the Underground Railroad in New York, and was also an active writer for newspapers and magazines.

DeGrasse, Dr. John V.—First Negro in the United States to become a member of a Medical Association. In 1854, he was admitted in due form as a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

It is only since the Civil War that there has been any number of Negro physicians. The Census of 1900 reported 1734. It is estimated that the number now is about 3,500. Several Negro physicians have achieved national reputations. Among these are, Dr. Daniel H. Williams and Dr. George C. Hall, of Chicago and Dr. A. M. Curtis, of Washington, D. C., who have acquired national reputation as surgeons. Some of the most difficult operations performed by surgeons of any race, are to their credit. Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, head of the Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia, has discovered a cure for articular rheumatism that has attracted wide attention in medical circles. In the July 1911 number of the New York *Medical Journal*, Dr. Jackson describes the results of his experiments.

NEGRO MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

National Medical Association:

President, H. Floyd Gamble, M. D., Charleston, West Virginia.
Secretary, J. A. Kenney, M. D., Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Meets annually: Fourth Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday in August.

Medico-Chirurgical Society of Greater New York:

President, A. S. Reed, M. D., 316 W. 52nd St., New York City.
Secretary, J. E. Cabannis, D. D. S., 457 Lenox Ave., New York City.
Meets first Friday of each month.

Aesculapian Society of New York City:
President, A. Saint Clair Jones, M. D., 158 W. 62nd St., New York City.
Secretary, E. E. Rawlins, M. D., 208 W. 133rd St., New York City.
Meets Fourth Friday of each month.

Tidewater Medical Society of Virginia:
President, F. G. Elliot, M. D., Haas Building, Portsmouth, Virginia.
Secretary, W. T. Jones, M. D., Newport News, Virginia.
Meets first Thursday of each month.

Philadelphia Academy of Medicine andthe Allied Sciences:
President, J. Q. McDougald, M. D.
Secretary, J. T. Howard, M. D., 1533 Lombard St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Meets third Monday of each month.

The Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists Club of Chicago:
President, A. W. Mercer, M. D.
Secretary, H. A. Turner, M. D.

West Virginia State Medical Society:
President, W. A. Holly, M. D., Bramwell, West Virginia.
Secretary, R. L. Jones, M. D., Charleston, West Virginia.
Meets annually in June.

Flat Top Medical Association of West Virginia:
President, G. N. Marshall, M. D., Keystone, West Virginia.
Secretary, S. A. Viney, M. D., Northfork, West Virginia.

Medico-Chirurgical Society of the District of Columbia:
President, J. C. Dowling, M. D.
Secretary, Charles A. Tignor, M. D.
Meets second Thursday of each month.

Freedman's Hospital Medical Society, Washington, D. C.:
President, A. S. Lamb, M. D.
Secretary, C. A. Allen, M. D.

North Jersey Medical Society of New Jersey:
President, W. W. Wolfe, M. D., 383 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J.
Secretary, W. H. Washington, M. D., 23 Orleans St., Newark, N. J.
Meets first Monday of each month.

The Arkansas Association:
President, J. H. Barabin, M. D., Marianna, Arkansas.
Secretary, J. O. Hickman, M. D., 701 1-2 Main St., Little Rock.

Indiana Association of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists:
President, H. L. Hummons, M. D., Indianapolis, Indiana.
Treasurer, C. R. Atkins, M. D., Indianapolis, Indiana.

Alabama Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association:
President, L. U. Goin, M. D., Birmingham, Alabama.
Secretary, E. T. Belsaw, D. D. S., Mobile, Alabama.
Meets annually in April.

Louisiana Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association:
President, J. D. Nelson, M. D., Morgan City, Louisiana.
Secretary, F. L. Welch, M. D., 119 Field St., New Iberia, La.
Meets annually.

Georgia State Medical Society:
President, W. H. Harris, M. D., Athens, Georgia.
Secretary, T. H. Slater, M. D., Atlanta, Georgia.
Meets annually in May.

Tri-State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association of Florida, Georgia and Alabama:
President, J. Seth Hills, M. D., Jacksonville, Florida.
Secretary, L. B. Palmer, M. D., Atlanta, Georgia.
Meets annually in February.

Palmetto Association:
President, C. H. S. Henderson, M. D., Greenwood, South Carolina.
Secretary, I. A. Macon, M. D., Rock Hill, South Carolina.
Meets annually: fourth Wednesday in April.

Tennessee Medical Association:
President, W. O. Thompson, M. D., Chattanooga, Tennessee.
Secretary, I. Hampton, M. D., Fayetteville, Tennessee.
Corresponding Secretary, J. A. Lester, M. D., 408 Cedar St., Nashville, Tennessee.
Meets annually in June.

The Lone Star Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association:
President, F. A. Bryan, M. D., Dallas, Texas.
Secretary, R. B. Barnes, M. D., Cleburne, Texas.
Meets annually in October.

SOME MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The Registration area from which the death rate of Negroes is derived is comparatively limited. It consists of forty-five cities, in all parts of the country, in which at least 10 per cent of the aggregate population is colored; nine large Northern cities which contain 10,000 or more colored persons; and the State of Maryland, which is the only registration State containing a considerable colored population. The total number of deaths of colored noted in these registration areas in 1908, were 46,012; deaths of whites, 645,562. In forty-five cities in which the colored population is at least 10 per cent of the aggregate population, the death rates for colored people were as follows: annual average, 1901-1905, 28.4; 1904, 29.2; 1905, 28.3; 1906, 28.1; 1907, 29.0;

1908, 26.2. The death rates for the whites were: annual average 1901-1905, 17.5; 1908, 16.5.

Commenting on the relative death rates of the white and colored, the Census Report says: "It is probably not a fair comparison for the colored race because the conditions of housing and of living among colored inhabitants of our large cities, as for example in the alley houses of Washington, D. C., are far inferior to those of the white population and correspond to the slum districts of Northern cities. Even as it is, however, the colored death rate for the combined cities for the year (26.2) is not high, and shows a reduction from the rate for the proceeding year (29), and from that for the five-year period, 1901-1905 (28.4.)"

The combined death rates for nine Northern cities which have colored populations amounting to 10,000 persons or more; namely, San Francisco, Chicago, Indianapolis, Boston, St. Louis, New York, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Pittsburg, were annual average, 1901-1905, 29.9; 1904, 31.9; 1905, 29.5; 1906, 29.5; 1907, 29.4; 1908, 28.1; for whites the annual average 1901-1905, 17.5; 1908, 15.9. Here also there is an apparent decrease in the colored death rate. The death rates in Maryland in 1907, were for whites, 11.7; for colored, 15.4; 1908, white—11.9; colored—15.4.

Cincinnati, Ohio, has the largest death rate of any city for colored, 42.0. Annapolis, Maryland, has the next highest death rate for colored, 40.3. In the Bronx Borough of New York City, however, the death rate for colored was, 48.6. For the entire city of New York, the total rate was 28.9. Omitting Portland, Oregon, where the colored population is almost exclusively Chinese and Japanese, Atlantic City, New Jersey has the lowest death rate of any city for colored, 14.6. Jeffersonville, Indiana, has the next lowest, 14.7. Petersburg, Virginia has the highest death rate for colored of any Southern city, 36.8. Raleigh, North Carolina, has the next highest death rate for colored, 35.1. Lynchburg, Virginia has the lowest death rate of any Southern city for colored, 15.8. The next lowest in order are, Key West, Florida, 19.3; and Memphis, Tennessee, 19.5. The Negro population of Memphis is, 52,451.

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 100,000, OF POPULATION, AMONG WHITE AND COLORED, FROM CERTAIN DISEASES IN 1908.

AREA	Typhoid Fever		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Diphtheria & Croup		Tuberculosis, all Forms		Tuberculosis of Lungs		Cancer all Forms		Pneumonia		Diarrhea and Enteritis	
	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored
Maryland	38.3	60.2	4.0	0.6	8.7	22.6	14.4	16.3	118.6	276.6	103.2	252.8	51.0	28.2	54.6	85.9	107.7	113.5
Washington	40.3	37.3	4.1	1.0	3.7	29.2	8.7	8.1	166.9	477.5	138.5	413.0	95.8	70.5	72.9	217.6	94.0	202.5
Louisville	34.0	87.5	4.2	2.2	5.3	53.9	15.4	-- -	162.8	386.0	141.1	363.6	68.4	40.4	90.7	329.9	41.9	42.6
New Orleans	29.3	43.2	8.9	4.5	7.2	10.2	17.9	6.8	207.1	542.2	180.7	492.2	90.6	67.1	94.0	289.9	166.3	239.8
Baltimore	31.5	29.2	14.2	4.5	5.8	14.6	12.1	9.0	198.8	525.4	172.3	472.6	81.3	71.8	86.3	267.2	122.0	153.8
Kansas City	33.3	49.2	6.5	----	16.6	19.7	18.4	24.6	130.8	521.2	115.9	496.6	79.6	34.4	124.8	309.7	63.0	63.9
Memphis	38.3	35.5	8.8	1.5	7.4	35.5	25.0	24.7	147.4	268.9	129.7	262.7	69.2	34.0	85.5	168.4	95.8	66.5

II.

HOSPITALS AND NURSE TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Recent years have marked the rise of hospitals and nurse training schools for Negroes. Because of the nurses sent out among the people, and the facilities afforded for caring for patients, these hospitals and nurse training schools are becoming important factors in the improvement of the health of Negroes. There are now 61 hospitals and nurse training schools operated for Negroes. With a few exceptions, they are conducted by Negroes. There names and location follow:

ALABAMA.

Name of Hospital	Location
Burwell's Infirmary	Selma
Cottage Home Infirmary and Nurse Training School	Decatur
Hale's Infirmary	Montgomery
Northcross Sanitarium	6 Shepherd St., Montgomery
Tuskegee Institute Hospital	Tuskegee Institute
Virginia McCormick Hospital	A. and M. College, Normal

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Freedmen's Hospital	Washington, D. C.

FLORIDA.

Brewster Hospital	Jacksonville
Mercy Hospital and Nurse Training School	Ocala

GEORGIA.

Burrus Sanitorium	Augusta
Charity Hospital	Savannah
Fairhaven Infirmary	Atlanta
Lamar Hospital and Nurse Training School	Augusta
McVicar Hospital	Spelman Seminary, Atlanta

ILLINOIS.

Provident Hospital	Chicago
Kenniebrew's Infirmary	Jacksonville

INDIANA.

Charity Hospital	Indianoplis
Colored Hospital	Evansville
Lincoln Hospital	Indianapolis

KANSAS.

Name of Hospital	Location
Douglass Hospital and Training School	Kansas City
Mitchell Hospital	Leavenworth

KENTUCKY.

Citizens National Hospital	Louisville
Red Cross Sanitarium	Louisville

LOUISIANA.

Providence Sanitarium	New Orleans
Sarah Goodridge Hospital and Nurse Training School	New Orleans

MARYLAND.

Provident Hospital	Baltimore

MASSACHUSETTS.

Plymouth Hospital and Training School	Boston

MISSOURI.

Provident Hospital	St. Louis
Perry Sanitarium	1214 Vine St., Kansas City

NORTH CAROLINA.

Good Samaritan Hospital	Charlotte
Lincoln Hospital	Durham
Slater Hospital	Winston-Salem
St. Agnes Hospital	St. Augustine School, Raleigh
Leonard Hospital	Shaw University, Raleigh

OKLAHOMA.

Morrison Hospital	805 N Main St., Muskogee

OHIO.

Colley's Hospital	Cincinnati

PENNSYLVANIA.

Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital and Training School	Philadelphia
Mercy Hospital and School for Nurses	Philadelphia
The Booker T. Washington Hospital and Nurse Training School	Pittsburg

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Colored Hospital and Nurse Training School	Charleston

Name of Hospital	Location
Taylor Lane Hospital	Columbia
Mrs. Dr. Rhodes' Private Hospital	Columbia

TENNESSEE.

Dr. J. T. Wilson's Infirmary	Nashville
Hadley's Private Infirmary for Women only	Nashville
Hairston Infirmary	Memphis
George W. Hubbard Hospital	Nashville
Hospital Training School	Knoxville College, Knoxville
Negro Baptist Hospital	Memphis
Rock City Sanitarium	316 Foster St., Nashville
Mercy Hospital	Nashville

TEXAS.

Hubbard Sanitarium	Galveston
Dr. Bluitt's Sanitarium	2034 Commerce St., Dallas
Feagin's Hospital	Houston
Tent Colony for Colored People	324 W Commerce St., San Antonio
Wright Cuney Memorial Nurse Training School	Dallas
Dr. Sheppard's Sanatarium	214 N Wellington St., Marshall

VIRGINIA.

Dixie Hospital	Hampton
Epps Memorial Hospital	Petersburg
Richmond Hospital	Richmond
Woman's Central League Hospital	Richmond

WEST VIRGINIA.

North Mountain Sanitarium	North Mountain
Mercer Hospital	Bluefield
Harrison Hospital	Kimball

POPULATION.

I.

POPULATION EACH CENSUS YEAR 1790-1910.

Census Year	Negro Population	Per cent of total population	Per cent of increase of White and Negro Populations	
			White	Negroes
1790	757,181	19.3		
1800	1,002,037	18.9	35.8	32.3
1810	1,377,808	19.0	36.1	37.5
1820	1,771,656	18.4	34.2	28.6
1830	2,328,642	18.1	33.9	31.4
1840	2,873,648	16.8	34.7	23.4
1850	3,638,808	15.7	37.7	26.6
1860	4,441,830	14.1	37.7	22.1
1870	4,880,009	12.7	24.8	9.9
1880	6,580,793	13.1	29.2	34.9
1890	7,488,676	11.9	26.7	13.5
1900	8,833,994	11.6	21.2	18.0
1910	9,828,294	10.7	22.3	11.3

II.

Negro Population in the North and in the South.

Negro population outside of the South in 1900 was 911,025; in 1910 it was 1,078,904; an increase of 167,879 or 18.4 per cent.

NEGRO POPULATION OF NORTHERN AND WESTERN STATES.

Division of States	Number	
	1900	1910
New England:		
Maine	1319	1364
New Hampshire	662	564
Vermont	826	1621
Massachusetts	31974	38042
Rhode Islnad	9092	9529
Connecticut	15226	15174
Middle Atlantic:		
New York	99232	134181
New Jersey	69844	89760
Pennsylvania	156845	193908
East North Central:		
Ohio	96901	111443
Indiana	57505	60280
Illinois	85078	109041
Michigan	15816	17115
Wisconsin	2542	2900

Division of State	Number	
	1900	1910
West North Central:		
Minnesota	4959	7084
Iowa	12693	15078
Missouri	161234	157452
North Dakota	286	617
South Dakota	465	817
Nebraska	6269	7689
Kansas	52003	54504
Mountain:		
Montana	1523	1834
Idaho	293	646
Wyoming	940	2235
Colorado	8570	11453
New Mexico	1610	1628
Arizona	1848	2067
Utah	672	1143
Nevada	134	513
Pacific:		
Washington	2514	6058
Oregon	1105	1519
California	11045	21645

PER CENT OF WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION IN THE SOUTH, 1880-1910.

Census Year.	Total	White	Negro	All other*	Per cent of total. White	Negro	All other
1880	16,516,568	10,555,427	5,953,903	7,238	63.9	36.0	†
1890	20,028,059	13,193,453	6,760,577	74,029	65.9	33.8	0.3
1900	24,523,527	16,521,970	7,922,969	78,588	67.4	32.3	0.3
1910	29,389,330	20,547,573	8,749,390	92,367	69.9	29.8	0.4

**Indian, Chinese and Japanese.* †*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.*

WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION OF THE SOUTH BY STATES 1900 AND 1910.

State and Division.	White		Negro.		Per cent of total population in—				Per cent of increase 1900-1910	
					1910		1900			
	1910	1900	1910	1900	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
The South	20,547,573	16,521,970	8,749,390	7,922,969	69.9	29.8	67.4	32.3	24.4	10.4
SOUTH ATLANTIC	8,071,639	6,706,058	4,112,487	3,729,017	66.2	33.7	64.2	35.7	20.4	10.3
Delaware	171,103	153,977	31,181	30,697	84.6	15.4	83.4	16.6	11.1	1.6
Maryland	1,062,645	952,424	232,249	235,064	82.0	17.9	80.2	19.8	11.6	*1.2
District of Columbia	236,128	191,532	94,446	86,702	71.3	28.5	68.7	31.1	23.3	8.9
Virginia	1,389,809	1,192,855	671,096	660,722	67.4	32.6	64.3	35.7	16.5	1.6
West Virginia	1,156,817	915,233	64,173	43,499	94.7	5.3	95.5	4.5	26.4	47.5
North Carolina	1,500,513	1,263,603	697,843	624,469	68.0	31.6	66.7	33.0	18.7	11.7
South Carolina	679,162	557,807	835,843	782,321	44.8	55.2	41.6	58.4	21.8	6.8
Georgia	1,431,816	1,181,294	1,176,987	1,034,813	54.9	45.1	53.3	46.7	21.2	13.7
Florida	443,646	297,333	308,669	230,730	58.9	41.0	56.3	43.6	49.2	33.8
E. SOUTH CENTRAL	5,754,348	5,044,847	2,652,506	2,499,886	68.4	31.5	66.8	33.1	14.1	6.1
Kentucky	2,027,955	1,862,309	261,656	284,706	88.6	11.4	86.7	13.3	8.9	*8.1
Tennessee	1,711,433	1,540,186	473,088	480,243	78.3	21.7	76.2	23.8	11.1	*1.5
Alabama	1,228,841	1,001,152	908,275	827,307	57.5	42.5	54.8	45.2	22.7	9.8
Mississippi	786,119	641,200	1,009,487	907,630	43.7	56.2	41.3	58.5	22.6	11.2
W. SOUTH CENTRAL	6,721,586	4,771,065	1,984,397	1,694,066	76.5	22.6	73.0	25.9	40.9	17.1
Arkansas	1,131,030	944,580	442,891	366,856	71.8	28.1	72.0	28.0	19.7	20.7
Louisiana	941,125	729,612	713,874	650,804	56.8	43.1	52.8	47.1	29.0	9.7
Oklahoma†	1,444,535	670,204	137,612	55,684	87.2	8.3	84.8	7.0	115.5	147.1
Texas	3,204,896	2,426,669	690,020	620,722	82.2	17.7	79.6	20.4	32.1	11.2

*Decrease. †Includes Indian Territory.

III.

Movement to Cities.

The rate of increase for whites in cities from 1900 to 1910 was more rapid than that for Negroes. Between 1890 and 1900 the white population of cities increased 27.6 per cent and 46.6 per cent between 1900 and 1910. The Negro population of cities between 1890 and 1900 increased 23.3 per cent and 30.5 per cent for the decade 1900-1910. In the rural districts of the South the rate of increase for whites from 1890 to 1900 was 18.7, and from 1900 to 1910, 17.3 per cent. The rate of increase for Negroes in the rural sections of the South from 1890 to 1900 was 17.5 per cent, and 8.3 per cent between 1900 and 1910. 17.7 per cent of the Negro population of the cotton States live in cities.

IV.

States, Counties and Cities Having the Largest Number and Percentages of Negroes.

The State of Georgia has the largest Negro population of any State. In 1910 it was 1,176,987. The State of Mississippi has the largest percentage of Negroes 56.2 per cent of the total population. Negro population of Mississippi in 1910, 1,009,487.

The three counties in the United States having the largest percentage of Negroes are Issequena County, Mississippi, 94.1 per cent, 10,560 Negroes and 611 whites; Tensas County, Louisiana, 91.5 per cent, 15,613 Negroes and 1446 whites; and Tunica County, Mississippi, 90.6 per cent, 16,910 Negroes and 1728 whites.

The four cities in the United States having the largest Negro population are: Washington, D. C., 94,446; New York, N. Y., 91,702; New Orleans, La., 89,262; Baltimore, Maryland, 84,749. There are four cities in the United States, having 25,000 inhabitants or more, with at least half of the population Negro. They are Jacksonville, Fla., 50.8 per cent, 29,293 Negro and 28,331 white; Montgomery, Ala., 50.6 per cent, 19,322 Negro and 18,803 white; Charleston, S. C., 52.8 per cent, 31,069 Negro and 27,764 white; Savannah, Ga., 51.1 per cent, 33,246 Negro and 31,784 white.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS.

OCCUPATIONS OF NEGROES.

Sixty-two and two-tenths per cent of all Negroes in the United States ten years of age and over are engaged in gainful occupations. Forty-eight and six-tenths per cent of the whites are thus engaged. The number of Negroes in each main class of occupations are as follows:

Agricultural pursuits	2,143,176
Professional service	47,324
Domestic and personal service	1,324,160
Trade and transportation	209,154
Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits	275,149

PER CENT OF NEGROES OF TOTAL PERSONS IN EACH OF THE MAIN CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS IN 1890 AND 1900.

	1890	1900
Agricultural Pursuits	21.7	20.6
Professional Service	3.6	3.7
Domestic and Personal Service	22.6	23.6
Trade and Transportation	4.3	4.4
Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits	3.6	3.9

Excepting agricultural pursuits, Negroes made gains in each of the classes of occupations. The loss in agricultural pursuits has been in the number of agricultural laborers, 1,362,713 in 1890 and 1,344,125 in 1900. There were gains in the number of Negro farmers. The number of Negro farmers in 1890 was 590,666; in 1900, 757,828, and in 1910, 917,465. The Negro farmers in 1890 were 11.1 per cent of all farmers in the United States; in 1900, 13.3 per cent, and in 1910, 14.4 per cent. From 1900 to 1910 the number of Negro farmers increased 19 per cent, while the number of white farmers increased 9.1 per cent.

The number of Negroes engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits increased 32 per cent from 1890 to 1900.

TRADES IN WHICH NEGROES HAVE MADE LARGE GAINS.

Trade.	Number		Per Cent of Gain.
	1890	1900	
Miners	15,809	36,568	132.0
Masons	9,647	14,387	49.0
Dressmakers	7,479	12,572	65.3
Iron & Steel Workers	5,790	12,327	112.7
Stationary Engineers	6,326	10,277	62.4

From 1890 to 1900 Negroes lost ground in fifteen of the manufacturing and mechanical pursuits as follows: Carpentry, plastering, brick and tile-making, marble and stone cutters, blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, boot and shoe making, harness and saddle making, leather-currying and tanning, trunk and case making, engraving, hosiery, knitting and woolen milling. At the same time in more than half of these trades, owing perhaps to the introduction of machinery, there has been a decrease in the number of white persons employed.

NEGRO INVENTIONS.

Benjamin Banneker.—Noted Negro astronomer. Born free November 9, 1731, in Baltimore County, Maryland. Received some education in a pay school. Early showed an inclination for mechanics. About 1754, with imperfect tools, constructed a clock which told the time and struck the hour. First clock constructed in America. About 1754, became acquainted with Mr. George Ellicot, who gave him access to his library, and furnished him astronomical instruments so that he might pursue farther the studies he had already begun in astronomy. He owned and cultivated a little farm. This permitted him to give most of his time to scientific studies. Through correspondence he became acquainted with scientific men in all parts of the world. He assisted in laying out the District of Columbia. In 1791 he got out an almanac for the year 1792, and sent the manuscript to Thomas Jefferson. He was so impressed with it that he sent it to the Secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. Banneker published almanacs in Philadelphia for 1792-3-4 and 5. His calculations concerning the rising and setting of the sun and moon, and the courses of the bodies of the planetary system were so exact that they were praised by Fox, Pitt, Wilberforce and other eminent men. One of his almanacs was exhibited in the British House of Commons as an example of the capabilities of the Negro.

The first Negro to receive a patent on an invention, was Henry Blair of Maryland, who in 1834 and 1836 was granted patents on a corn harvester. He is supposed to have been a free Negro. In 1858, the Commissioner of Patents ruled, and the Attorney General of the United States concurred, that a slave could not take out a patent on an invention. It is said that a slave of Jefferson Davis, in 1862 invented a propeller for vessels that was afterwards used in the Confederate navy. A Negro slave in Kentucky is said to have invented the hemp-brake, a machine used for separating the hemp fibre from the stalk. Over 400 patents have been granted to Negroes. The largest number of patents taken out by a Negro, was twenty-eight or more, by Elijah McCoy of Detroit, Michigan, on appliances for lubricating engines. Granville T. Woods has taken out the next largest number. His patents have been on the telegraph and telephone instruments. J. E. Matzeliger has received a number of patents on machinery used in soling shoes; they are a lasting machine, a nailing machine, a tack separating machine, and a mechanism for distributing tacks.*

*See also page 25—Negro Inventions in 1911.

THE PRINCIPAL NEGRO TOWNS AND SETTLEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

There are a considerable number of towns and settlements populated and governed entirely or almost entirely by Negroes. The names and locations of 30 of these towns and 13 of these settlements follow:

I.

TOWNS.

	Population
Alabama:	
Cedarlake (near Decatur.)	300
Greenwood Village (Macon County.)	300
Hobson City (near Anniston)	300 or 400
Plateau (near Mobile)	200
Arkansas:	
Thomasville	———
California:	
Allensworth	———
Florida:	
Eatonville	200
Georgia:	
Burroughs (Chatham County)	200
Illinois:	
Brooklyn	1,600
Iowa:	
Buxton (1,000 whites)	5,000
Kansas:	
Nicodemus (Graham County)	300
Mississippi:	
Mound Bayou	700
Renova (Bolivar County)	150
New Jersey:	
Gouldtown (Cumberland County)	250
Springtown (Cumberland County)	200
North Carolina:	
Columbia Heights (a suburb of Winston-Salem)	———
Oklahoma:	
Boley	3,000
Clearview	300
Porter	637
Grayson	411
Langston	339
Lima	200
Mantu	100
Redbird	500
Rentiesville	411
Taft	352
Tatum	200

	Population
Tullahassee	350
Vernon	150
Texas:	
Mill City (near Dallas)	300

II.

SETTLEMENTS.

Alabama:	
Benson (Elmore County)	400
Southern Improvement Company Settlement (Macon Co)	350
Indiana:	
Bassett Settlement (Howard County)	———
Cabin Creek Settlement (Randolph County.)	———
Greenville Settlement (Randolph County)	———
Lost Creek Settlement (Vigo County)	———
Roberts Settlement (Hamilton County)	———
Weaver Settlement (Grant County)	———
Michigan:	
Calvin Township (Cass County)	800
New Jersey:	
Snow Hill (Camden County)	1,250
Whitesboro (Cape May County)	100
Ohio:	
Long (Darke County)	500
Wilberforce (Greene County)	300

THE NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE.

The National Negro Business League was organized at Boston in 1900, for the purpose of stimulating and increasing Negro business enterprises. At its annual meetings which are held in various parts of the country, successful Negro business men are brought before the public. In this way what Negroes are doing in business becomes known, and many Negroes, who otherwise would not, are influenced to start businesses.

Some Negro Business Men.

Banks, Charles.—Cashier of the Bank of Mound Bayou, Mound Bayou, Mississippi. One of the founders of that town. Has done much to promote Negro business enterprises in Mississippi. First Vice-President of the National Negro Business League.

Berry, E. C.—A successful hotel keeper of Athens, Ohio. Born 1854 at Oberlin, Ohio. The care and skill with which he conducted his hotel made it famous. It has been written about in the magazines. Elbert Hubbard, the writer and lecturer, says, it is one of the best hotels in the United States. Mr. Berry recently retired from business.

Some Negro Business Men.—Con.

Boyd, Rev. R. H.—Prominent minister in the Baptist denomination. He established in 1896, the National Baptist Publishing House at Nashville, Tennessee. The printing plant occupies a half block in the business portion of the city. It pays its employees over $200,000 a year for labor. According to an inventory made by Bradstreet's Agency, the value of stock, equipment and property of the concern is about $350,000. Here all the books and pamphlets needed in the Sunday School and church work of the Negro Baptists are published. Dr. Boyd is the president of the National Doll Company, which manufactures high class Negro dolls.

Brown, William Washington.—Founder in 1881 of the Grand United Order of True Reformers. This is one of the largest and most interesting of the benevolent and secret orders. The headquarters of the Association were placed in Richmond, Virginia, and here in 1896, Mr. Brown established the True Reformers' Bank which was the second bank established privately for Negroes. Did much to promote banking by Negroes. Before taking up the work of the True Reformers, Mr. Brown was a minister of the Baptist Church. He was born in Alabama.

Groves, Junius G. "The Potato King."—Born a slave in Green County, Kentucky, 1859. In 1879 during the Kansas exodus, emigrated to that State. Hired out at Edwardsville as a farm laborer at 40 cents per day. The next year he rented nine acres of land and planted three acres each in white potatoes, in sweet potatoes and in watermelons. He cleared $125. The next year he rented twenty acres, and the next year sixty-six acres. In 1884, after all debts had been paid, Mr. Groves had to his credit in the local bank, as the result of three years of labor, $2,200. He now bought eighty acres of land. His prosperity continued until he owned 500 acres of the finest land in the State, worth from $125 to $250 an acre. Mr. Groves got the title of "Potato King," because he raises and ships potatoes on a large scale. In one year upon his own farm he produced over 100,000 bushels of white potatoes. In addition to this he bought from other growers and shipped away twenty-two cars of potatoes. He is worth about $80,000.

Jackson, Deal, of Albany, Georgia.—The most noted Negro farmer in the State. For over ten years he had the distinction of marketing the first bale of cotton for the season, winning by this fact the title of the "first bale man." He owns and works 2,000 acres of land. He has forty tenant families on his plantation.

Merrick, John.—One of the most successful Negro business men in the United States. He was born in Clinton, North Carolina, September 7, 1859; was a bricklayer by trade, and later

Some Negro Business Men—Con.

became a barber. In 1898, he founded the North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association, which is one of the strongest Negro insurance companies in the world. He is one of the wealthiest Negroes in North Carolina. He owns a large amount of real estate. His monthly rent roll is over $500.

Montgomery, Isaiah T.—The founder in 1890 of Mound Bayou, Mississippi, in many ways the most noted Negro town in the United States. He was a slave in Mississippi of Joseph Davis, the brother of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America.

Pettiford, W. R.—Minister and Banker. Founded at Birmingham, Alabama, October 15, 1890, the Alabama Penny Savings Bank. He came to Birmingham in 1883, as the pastor of the Sixteenth Street Colored Baptist church. He soon perceived that the large number of Negroes employed in the mines in the vicinity of the city, and in the rolling mills needed to be encouraged to practice habits of thrift. He decided that a bank would be the best way to do this. From its organization it has been a success and it now has branches located respectively in Anniston, Selma and Montgomery, Alabama.

Smith, Alfred.—Negro Cotton King of Oklahoma.—He was born a slave in Georgia, and emigrated to Kansas immediately after the War. Eventually he moved to Oklahoma. He is known all over that State for his success in raising cotton. He has several times taken the first prize for cotton raised in Oklahoma. His cotton received a prize in Liverpool, England. In 1900 at the World's Exposition in Paris, it gained the first prize.

Smith, Robert L.—Born in Charleston, South Carolina, 1861. Founder of the Farmers' Improvement Association of Texas. He graduated from Atlanta University, and for a time was editor of a paper in Charleston. He then went to Texas and became a teacher. In 1895, he was elected a member of the Texas Legislature. Wishing to help the people, he organized the Farmers' Improvement Association. The members of the Association now own over 75,000 acres of land, worth considerably over $1,000,000. In 1906, the Association founded an agricultural college at Ladonia, Texas, and in 1911, they organized a bank at Waco, Texas.

STATE NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUES.

State	Name of President	Address
Alabama	V. H. Tulane	Montgomery
Arkansas	Scipio H. Jones	Little Rock
Florida	M. M. Lewey	Pensacola
Indiana	Dr. S. A. Furniss	Indianapolis
Louisiana	W. E. Robertson	2017 Dryades St., New Orleans

State	President	Address
Mississippi	Charles Banks	Mound Bayou
North Carolina	John Merrick	Durham
Oklahoma	T. J. Elliott	Muskogee
South Carolina	E. J. Sawyer	Bennettsville
Texas	R. L. Smith	114 Bridge St., Waco
Virginia	E. C. Brown	Newport News

Georgia.—Con.

Address.	Name of President.	Address.	Name of President.
Athens	Rev. A. B. Murden	Macon	John Phillips
Atlanta	J. W. Madison, M. D	Rome	S. M. Davis, M. D.
Augusta	H. C. Young	Thomasville	Hammond Daniels
Brunswick	Allen L. Simmons	Valdosta	William M. Jones
Columbus	E. J. Turner, M. D	West Point	William Datcher, M. D.
Cuthbert	S. D. Roseborough		

Illinois.

Cairo	C. P. Williams	Evanston	W. F. Garnett, M. D.
Chicago	George C. Hall, M. D 3102 State St.	Springfield	Edward M. Williams
Decatur			

Indiana.

Evansville	L. H. Stewart	Indianapolis	C. M. C. Willis

Kansas.

Coffeyville	Foster Williams	Newton	W. H. Cole
Emporia	C. E. Terry	Salina	
Hill City	J. W. Glenn	Topeka	G. D. Olden
Kansas City		Wichita	R. B. McWilliams

Kentucky.

Bowling Green	J. R. Vass	Georgetown	Manilus Neal
Covington	A. J. Duncan	Hopkinsville	E. G. Lamb
Danville	John W. Bates	Lexington	W. H. Ballard, M. D.
Frankfort	T. K. Robb	Louisville	T. F. Parks
Owensboro		Winchester	Rev. H. D. Coleraire
Paris	J. W. Mebane, M. D.		

Louisiana.

Alexandria	S. E. Henderson	Natchitoches	T. Taylor, M. D.
Baton Rouge	Henry J. Allen	New Orleans	A. D.DeJoie
Crowley	J. W. Clark	Patterson	F. P. Jackson
Lake Charles	Ira Boatman	Shreveport	D. A. Smith, M. D.
Mansfield	J. F. Henderson		

CHARTERED LOCAL LEAGUES.

Alabama.

Address.	Name of President.	Address.	Name of President
Anniston	Thomas J. Jackson	Demopolis	J. B. Jeffries
Bessemer		Ensley	J. B. Carter
Birmingham	J. P. Bond	Florence	L. J. Green
Decatur	G. F. Oliver	Huntsville	D. S. Brandon
Mobile	H. Roger Williams, M. D	Talladega	S. N. Dickerson
Montgomery	J. H. Fagain	Tuscaloosa	B. H. Barnes
Opelika	C. D. Menafee	Tuscumbia	D. W. Davis, M. D.
Selma	R. B. Hudson	Tuskegee	Booker T. Washington
Sheffield	E. H. Fields	Uniontown	

Arkansas.

Little Rock	W. M. Alexander		

California.

Los Angeles	Frederick M. Roberts	Riverside	Frank H. Johnson
Oakland	W. F. Jackson	Sacramento	

Colorado.

Colorado Springs	R. B. Fleming	Denver	J. H. P. Westbrook

Connecticut.

Hartford	C. W. Curtis	Waterbury	W. F. Miller

Delaware.

Wilmington	Samuel G. Elbert, M. D.		

District of Columbia.

Washington 609 F St., N. W.	Robert L. Waring		

Florida.

Lake City	B. J. Jones	Jacksonville	John Dickerson
Live Oak	C. S. Simpson	Pensacola	Charles V. Smith, M. D.

Georgia.

Albany	Joseph H. Lee	Dawson	B. W. Cooper
Americus	H. J. Wilson, M. D	Fort Valley	Lee O'Neal

North Carolina—Con.

Address.	Name of President.	Address.	Name of President
Greensville	W. P. Norcotte	Washington	W. G. Sanders
Hamlet	W. H. Thomas	Wilmington	Thomas A. Smith
Hertford	W. B. Sharp	Wilson	S. H. Vick.
Kinston	J. L. Borden	Windsor	C. H. Lewter
Lexington	H. H. Hayes	Winton	C. S. Brown
Newbern	Isaac H. Smith		

Ohio.

Cincinnati	William M. Porter	Springfield	T. W. Burton, M. D.
Greenfield	E. D. Patterson		

Oklahoma.

Ardmore	S. M. Dillard	McAlester	E. E. McDaniel
Boley	A. W. Kennedy	Muskogee	L. F. Fue
Coweta	J. W. Simmons	Oklahoma City	J. L. Jeter
Eufaula	John R. McBeth	Okmulgee	J. H. Stephens
Guthrie	H. W. Conrad, M. D	Wagoner	W. H. Smith
Hennessey	George Douglass (Sec.)	Wewoka	E. D. Brown

Pennsylvania.

East Pittsburg	N. T. Velar	Philadelphia	A. B. Jackson, M. D.
Ercildoun	William O. Jones		

Rhode Island.

Newport	D. B. Allen	Providence	Frederick Gray

South Carolina.

Beaufort	James Riley	Maysville	Alfred Mays
Dalzell	Seymore Howard	Rembert	Wheeler Dinkins
Darlington	Edward Sanders	Rembert (No. 2)	Fuyerson Wilson
Florence	J. H. Wilson, D. D	Spartanburg	G. W. Sexton, M. D.
Greenville	G. W. Harry, M. D	Sumter	W. T. Andrews
Horatio	G. W. Kershaw	Weston	J. H. Goodwin, M. D.

Tennessee.

Bristol	Robert E. Clay	Greenville	W. T. Clem.
Brownsville	John Bond	Jackson	A. C. Cain

Maryland.

Address.	Name of President.	Address.	Name of President
Annapolis	George Adams	Cumberland	H. W. B. Bates
Baltimore	Harry T. Pratt	Salisbury	John F. Stewart
Cambridge	Cyrus St. Clair	St. Denis	Cornelius Fitzgerald

Massachusetts.

Boston	Philip J. Allston	Cambridge	Mrs. Thomas H. Cox

Mississippi.

Greenwood	Silas Ransom	Mound Bayou	Charles Banks
Indianola	J. E. Walker, M. D	Natchez	Prof. Owens
Jackson	S. D. Redmond	Okolona	C. W. Gilliam
Meridian	J. M. Nimocks	Pass Christian	J. W. Randolph
Michigan City	J. T. Harris		

Missouri.

Bolton	T. S. Williams	Leland	Washington Burns
Kansas City	F. J. Weaver	St. Louis	P. W. Mosely

Nebraska.

Omaha	G. Wade Obee		

New Jersey.

Atlantic City	George H. Emory	Newark	Elisha Weaver
East Orange	A. A. Hill	Paterson	S. G. Walker
Jersey City	J. C. H. Christmas	Red Bank	William E. Rock

New York.

Brooklyn	Miss I. L. Moorman	New York City	John M. Royall
New Rochelle	William J. Brown		

North Carolina.

Asheville	E. W. Pearson	Raleigh	Capt. James E. Hamlin
Charlotte	J. T. Sanders	Rocky Mount	T. W. Thurston
Durham	W. G. Pearson	Salisbury	W. H. Goler, D. D.
Elizabeth City	G. H. Cardwell, D. D	Statesville	F. F. Chambers
Fayetteville	Douglass Williston, D. D	Tarboro	Y. D. Garrett
Greensboro	George H. Mitchell	Wadesboro	C. B. Reid

NEGRO BANKS.

I.

The First Banks

During the Civil War, Military Savings Banks were established at Beaufort, South Carolina, and Norfolk, Virginia, in order to give the colored troops centered at these points an opportunity to save their pay. These banks were so successful that the friends of the Negro decided to provide an opportunity for all the emancipated slaves to save their earnings. The matter was laid before Congress.

The Freedmen's Bank.

March 3, 1865, by Congressional enactment, "The Freedman's Savings Bank and Trust Company was established." Section V of the Act of Incorporation said "that the general business and object of the corporation hereby created shall be to receive on deposit such sums of money as may from time to time be offered therefor by or on behalf of persons heretofore held in slavery in the United States or their descendants, and investing the same in stocks, bonds, treasury notes and other securities of the United States."

In 1870, an amendment to the charter was secured by which one-half of the funds subject to investment might at the discretion of the trustees be invested "in bonds and notes secured by mortgage on real estate and double the value of the loan." This amendment permitted injudicious speculation and caused the suspension of the bank in 1873. During the time that the bank was in existence about $57,000,000 were deposited. A large part of this amount was lost.

Branches of the Freedmen's Bank were established at—

Atlanta Ga	Louisville Ky	Philadelphia Pa.
Augusta Ga	Lynchburg Va	Raleigh N. C.
Baltimore Md	Macon Ga	Richmond Va.
Beaufort S. C	Memphis Tenn	Savannah Ga.
Charleston S. C	Mobile Ala	Shreveport La.
Chattanooga Tenn	Montgomery Ala	Alexandria La.
Columbus Miss	Natchez Miss	St. Louis Mo.
Columbia Tenn	Nashville Tenn	Tallahassee Fla.
Huntsville Ala	New Bern N. C	Vicksburg Miss.
Jacksonville Fla	New Orleans La	Washington D. C.
Lexington Ky	New York City	Wilmington N. C.
Little Rock Ark	Norfolk Va.	

II.

The First Private Negro Banks.

The Capital Savings Bank of Washington D. C. began business October 17 1888. After being run for about sixteen years it failed.

Tennessee—Con.

Address.	Name of President.	Address.	Name of President.
Chattanooga	G. W. Franklin	Johnson City	J. H. Longly
Clarksville	Robert T. Burt, M. D	Knoxville	Prof. C. W. Cansler
Columbia	C. O. Hunter	Memphis	Thomas H. Hayes
Nashville	R. H. Boyd	Shelbyville	W. H. Goslin
Nashville (No. 2)	A. N. Johnson	Springfield	I. S. Cunningham

Texas.

Austin	L. C. Anderson	Navasota	F. L. Woodard
Dallas	S. W. J. Lowery	Palestine	A. H. Vincen
Denison	A. H. Terrill	Paris	H. F. Graham
Fort Worth	R. C. Houston	San Antonio	J. T. Walton
Galveston	W. H. Noble	Sherman	Elmer J. Williams
Houston	J. B. Bell	Temple	Robert Wells
Marlin	Prof. J. W. Washington	Waxahachie	C. S. Diggs, M. D.

Virginia.

Alexandria	Magnus L. Robinson	Newport News	J. Thomas Newsome
Blackstone	H. L. Jackson	Norfolk	E. J. Puryear
Charlottesville	G. P. Inge	Petersburg	J. M. Wilkerson
Clifton Forge	E. T. Conner, M. D	Richmond	R. E. Jones, M. D.
Exmore	H. C. Chandler	Roanoke	A. F. Brooks
Fredericksburg	Joseph Walker	Suffolk	W. H. Crocker
Gordensville	Westly Frye	Townsend	Arthur Banks
Hampton	W. E. Atkins, M. D	Waynesboro	O. J. Simms
Lynchburg	A. N. Lushington, M. D.		

West Virginia.

Bluefield	S. F. Boston	Montgomery	P. H. Shephard
Clarksburg	D. H. Kyle	Morgantown	B. C. Blue
Huntington	B. F. White	Wheeling	Prof. J. W. Hughes
Keystone	M. T. Whittico		

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Chattanooga Tenn.	Montgomery Ala.	Alexandria La.
Columbus Miss.	Natchez Miss.	St. Louis Mo.
Columbia Tenn.	Nashville Tenn.	Tallahassee Fla.
Huntsville Ala.	New Bern N. C.	Vicksburg Miss.
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The Alabama Penny Saving Bank, Birmingham, Ala., began business October 15, 1890.

III.

Present Negro Banks.

There are now 64 Negro banks capitalized at about $1,600,000. These banks do an annual business of about $20,000,000. Their names, locations and presidents follow.

DIRECTORY OF NEGRO BANKS.

Alabama.

Name.	City.	President.
Alabama Penny Savings & Loan Company	Birmingham	Dr. W. R. Pettiford
Alabama Savings Bank	Selma	Henry A. Boyd
Anniston Penny Savings Bank	Anniston	T. J. Jackson
Montgomery Penny Savings Bank	Montgomery	N. H. Alexander
People's Investment and Savings Bank	Birmingham	W. L. Lauderdale
Prudential Savings Bank	Birmingham	Dr. U. G. Mason
Safety Banking and Realty Company	Mobile	Albert Boyd
Tuskegee Institute Savings Department	Tuskegee Institute	Warren Logan

Arkansas.

Penny Savings Bank	Edmondson	

Florida.

Afro-American Insurance Company	Jacksonville	
Capital Trust and Investment Company	Jacksonville	S. H. Hart
National Mercantile, Realty and Improvement Co	Jacksonville	
Progress Savings Bank	Key West	

Georgia.

Atlanta State Savings Bank	Atlanta	J. O. Ross
Wage Earners Loan and Investment Company	Savannah	L. E. Williams

Illinois

Enterprise Savings Bank	Springfield	John M. Mosby
Jesse Binga Bank	Chicago	Jesse Binga

Kentucky.

Peoples' Savings Bank and Trust Company	Hopkinsville	

Maryland.

Baltimore Penny Savings Bank	Baltimore	P. G. Gibson
Houston Savings Bank	Salisbury	Melvin J. Chisum

Massachussetts.

Eureka Co-operative Bank	Boston	Gilbert C. Harris

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People's Investment and Savings Bank	Birmingham	W. L. Lauderdale
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Safety Banking and Realty Company	Mobile	Albert Boyd
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Enterprise Savings Bank	Springfield	John M. Mosby
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Peoples' Savings Bank and Trust Company	Hopkinsville	

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Baltimore Penny Savings Bank	Baltimore	P. G. Gibson
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Texas.

Name.	City.	President.
Farmers' & Citizens' Savings Bank	Palestine	E. M. Griggs
Farmers' Improvement Bank	Waco	R. L. Smith
Orgen Savings Bank	Houston	F. L. Lights
Penny Savings Bank of Dallas	Dallas	G. I. Jackson
Provident Bank and Trust Company	Fort Worth	R. C. Huston
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank	Tyler	W. A. Redwine

Virginia.

Brickhouse Savings Bank	Hare Valley (Exmore, R.D.)	B. T. Coard, Jr.
Brown Savings Bank	Norfolk	
Crown Savings Bank	Newport News	E. C. Brown
Sons & Daughters of Peace Penny, Nickel & Dime Savings Bank.	Newport News	S. A. Howell
American Home & Missionary Banking Association	Courtland	O. G. Jenkins
Mechanics' Savings Bank	Richmond	John Mitchell, jr.
Nickel Savings Bank	Richmond	R. F. Taniel
Peoples' Dime Savings Bank Trust Company	Staunton	Samuel Lindsay
Southern One Cent Savings Bank	Waynesboro	D. W. Baker
St. Lukes' Savings Bank	Richmond	Mrs. Maggie B. Walker
Star of Zion Banking and Loan Association	Salem	
Sussex-Surrey Savings Bank	Courtland	

Mississippi.

Name.	City.	President.
American Trust and Savings Bank	Jackson	W. A. Scott
Bank of Mound Bayou	Mound Bayou	J. W. Frances
Bluff City Savings Bank	Natchez	J. B. Banks, M. D.
Delta Penny Savings Bank	Indianola	W. A. Attaway
Delta Savings Bank	Greenville	
Lincoln Savings Bank	Vicksburg	W. E. Mollison
Penny Savings Bank	Columbus	W. I. Mitchell
People's Home Savings Bank	Shaw	
People's Penny Savings Bank	Yazoo City	H. H. King
Southern Bank	Jackson	Dr. L. K. Atwood
Union Savings Bank	Vicksburg	J. G. H. Bowman
North Carolina.		
Dime Bank	Kingston	T. B. Holloway
Forsyth Savings and Trust Company	Winston-Salem	J. S. Hill
Holloway, Borden, Hicks & Company, Bankers	Kinston	
Isaac Smith Trust Company	Newbern	Isaac H. Smith
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Durham	John Merrick
Mutual Aid and Banking Company	Newbern	J. P. Stanley
Oklahoma.		
Boley Bank and Trust Company	Boley	E. L. Lugrand
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank	Boley	J. H. Williamson
People's Bank and Trust Company	Muskogee	W. T. Escoe
Pennsylvania.		
People's Savings Bank	Philadelphia	George H. White
Tennessee.		
Fraternal Savings Bank and Trust Company	Memphis	J. J. Scott
One Cent Savings Bank	Nashville	R. H. Boyd
People's Savings Bank and Trust Company	Nashville	R. F. Boyd
Solvent Savings Bank and Trust Company	Memphis	R. R. Church

AMOUNT OF PROPERTY OWNED.

The United States Census reports show that from 1900 to 1910 there was a phenomenal increase in the Agricultural wealth of the Negroes in the South. The value of the domestic animals which they owned increased from $85,216,337 to $177,273,785 or 107 per cent; poultry from $3,788,792 to $5,113,756 or 35 per cent; implements and machinery from $18,586,225 to $36,861,418 or 98 per cent; land and buildings from $69,636,420 to $273,501,665 or 293 per cent. From 1900 to 1910 the total value of farm property owned by the colored farmers of the South increased from $177,404,688 to $492,898,218 or 177 per cent.

The total wealth of the Negroes is estimated to be about $700,000,000. It is estimated that the Negroes are adding each year to their wealth, from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000. They now own about 20,000,000 acres of land or 31,000 square miles, an area almost equal to that of Vermont, New Hampshire Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. It is estimated that Negroes now own 220,000 farms, and 500,000 homes. In 1900 they owned 187,799 farms and 373,450 homes. In Arkansas, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia, the amount of property owned by Negroes is reported. They own in Arkansas $20,000,000 worth of property; in Georgia $34,022,379 worth; in North Carolina, $28,602,280; in Virginia, their real estate holdings are assessed at $19,488,577. In Georgia, the Negroes own 1,639,919 acres of land; in Virginia, they own 1,517,500 acres. According to a recent investigation, the Negroes of Pennsylvania own about $20,000,000 worth of property. Negroes now own and operate 64 banks, 100 insurance companies, 300 drug stores, and over 20,000 dry goods and grocery stores, and other industrial enterprises.

DIRECTORY OF PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

NUMBER OF PERIODICALS.

The first Negro newspaper published in the South, the *Colored American*, began publication at Augusta, Georgia, the first week of October, 1865. J. T. Shuftin was editor.

Only one of the Negro periodicals now being published, the *Christian Recorder*, was established before 1865.

There are now 398 periodicals published by or for Negroes. Their classification is as follows: Religious periodicals 68; school periodicals, 42; organs of National Associations 5; trade journals 2; magazines of general literature, 7; fraternal organs, 25; newspapers, 249.

RELIGIOUS PERIODICALS.

Monthly, Bi-Monthly and Quarterly.

Quarterly Review, A. M. E. Z., John C. Dancy, Editor, Washington, D. C.

Colored Catholic, R. C., C. Marcellus Dorsey, Baltimore, Md., 1307 Fremont Ave.

A. M. E. Review, A. M. E., H. T. Kealing, 206 Public Square, Nashville Tenn.

The Helper, Non-sect., Amanda Smith, Harvery, Ill.

Mission Herald, Baptist, L. G. Jordan, Louisville, Ky., 726 W. Walnut St.

The Young Allenite, A. M. E., Ira T. Bryant, Nashville, Tenn., 206 Public Square.

Church Advocate, P. E., George F. Bragg, jr., Baltimore, Md., 1133 Park Ave.

Theological Institute, A. M. E., H. M. Turner, Atlanta, Ga.

The Teacher, Baptist, R. H. Boyd, Nashville, Tenn., 523 Second Ave. N.

The V. C. Endeavor and S. S. Headlight, A. M. E. Z., J. T. McMillan, Tuskegee, Ala.

LOUISIANA.

Name.	Editor.	City.
Louisiana Baptist, Bapt		Alexandria
Southwestern Christian Advocate, M.E.,	R. E. Jones	New Orleans, 631 Baronne Street
Baptist Advocate, Bapt	C. J. W. Boyd	Opelousas
The Messenger, Bapt	C. D. MaGruder	New Orleans

MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi Baptist, Bapt	W. V. Clanton & R. T. Sims	Canton
Christian Informer, Prim. Ch'n	W. A. Scott	Edwards
The Baptist Headlight, Bapt	E. B. Young	Biloxi
New Era, Bapt	W. L. Pulliam	Hernando
Baptist Record, Bapt	T. J. Bailey	Jackson
Truth, Holiness	Chas. P. Jones	Jackson, 329 E. Monument Street
The Gospel Plea, Christian	B. Lehman	Edwards
Baptist Woman's Union, Bapt	Rev. G. W. Gales	Greenville
Zion Harp, Bapt	Rev. J. W. Scott	Greenville
Baptist Reporter, Bapt	E. B. Topp	Jackson
Baptist Sentinel, Bapt	J. A. Marshall	Lexington
Baptist Woman's Union, Bapt	Mrs. L. V. Alexander	Mound Bayou

MISSOURI.

Western Messenger, Bapt	J. Goins, D. D	Jefferson City
Western Christian Recorder, A. M. E.	J. F. McDonald	Kansas City, 712 Campbell Street

NEW YORK.

The Baptist Herald, Bapt	N. S. Epps	New York, 51 W. 134th. Street

NORTH CAROLINA.

Afro-American Presbyterian, Presb	F. C. Anderson	Charlotte
North Carolina Index, C. M. E	J. C. Stantan	Pittsboro
The Baptist Sentinel, Bapt	C. S. Brown & E. E. Smith	Raleigh, Box 616
The Star of Zion, A. M. E. Z	G. C. Clement	Charlotte
Roanoke Tribune, Bapt	C. F. Graves	Elizabeth City
Free Will Baptist Advocate, Bapt	B. R. Coward	Kinston

Weekly.

ALABAMA.

Name.	Editor.	City.
The Baptist Leader, Bapt	J. D. Kent	Birmingham, 1521 Third Ave.
The Baptist Lime Light, Bapt	R. T. Pollard	Selma, 22 Lapsley Street
The Christian Hope, Bapt	L. S. Steinback	Birmingham
The Helping Hand, Bapt	A. J. Stokes	Montgomery, 706 Columbus Street
The Primitive Baptist Herald, Bapt	J. H. Carey	Huntsville

ARKANSAS.

Baptist Vanguard, Bapt	J. A. Booker	Little Rock, Ark., Bapt. College
The Arkansas African Methodist	W. T. Pope	Argenta, 623 Pine Street
The Interstate Reporter, Bapt	H. W. Holloway	Helena, 212 Porter Street
Voice of the Twentieth Century	Rev. A. H. Hall	622 Pine St., Argenta

CONNECTICUT.

Zion Trumpet, A. M. E. Z	E. G. Biddle	167 Goff St., New Haven

FLORIDA.

The Florida Baptist, Bapt		Jacksonville
Florida Christian Recorder, A. M. E	G. C. Henderson	Orlando
Sunday Morning Band Journal	B. J. Jones	Lake City

GEORGIA.

Baptist Truth, Baptist	W. E. Holmes	East Macon
Southern Christian Recorder, A. M. E	G. W. Allen	Columbus
The Georgia Baptist, Bapt	W. G. White	Augusta, 1132 Campbell Street
Voice of Missions, A. M. E	H. M. Turner	Atlanta

ILLINOIS.

The Baptist Truth, Bapt	T. A. Head	Cairo

KANSAS.

The Western Index, C. M. E	J. A. Hamlett	Topeka

KENTUCKY.

American Baptist, Bapt	W. H. Steward	Louisville, 608 Fifth Street
The Cadiz Informer, Bapt	W. H. McRidley	Cadiz
The Moderator		Louisville

SCHOOL PERIODICALS.

Black Belt Missionary, Mo., Millers Ferry Nor. & Indus. Institute, Millers Ferry, Ala.

The Normal Index, Mo., State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Normal, Ala.

The Southern Letter, Mo., Tuskegee Nor. & Indus. Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

The Talladegan, Bi.-Mo., Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.

The Tuskegee Student, Wkly., Tuskegee Nor. & Indus. Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Baptist College News, Mo., Arkansas Baptist College, Little Rock, Ark.

Howard University Record, Quarterly, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

The Cooperator, Mo., Robert Hungerford Nor. & Indus. Institute, Eatonville, Fla.

The College Arms, Mo., Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, Tallahassee, Fla.

The Quarterly Bulletin, Gammon Theological Seminary, South Atlanta, Ga.

The Foundation, Mo., Gammon Theological Seminary, So. Atlanta, Ga.

The Atlanta University Bulletin, Quar., Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

The Scroll, Mo., Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

The Clark University Register, Mo., Clark University, So. Atlanta, Ga.

The Athenaeum, Mo., Atlanta Baptist College, Atlanta, Ga.

Spelman Messenger, Mo., Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.

The Journal, Mo., Georgia State Industrial College, Savannah, Ga.

The Helper, Mo., Topeka Nor. & Industrial Institute, Topeka, Kansas.

The Kentucky Institute Review, Mo., Kentucky Normal and Industraial Institute, Frankfort, Ky.

The Olio, Bi.-Mo., Straight University, New Orleans, La.

The Jackson College Journal, Semi-Mo., Jackson College, Jackson, Miss.

A. & M. College Bulletin, Quar., A. & M. College, Greensboro, N. C.

The Industrial Messenger, Fortnightly, Livingstone, College, Salisbury, N. C.

The Livingstone, Mo., Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.

The Informer, Mo., Curry Institute, Urbana, Ohio.

The Sodalian, Mo., Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio.

Laing School Visitor, Laing School, Mt. Pleasant, S. C.

The Schofield School Bulletin, Mo., Schofield Normal and Industrial Institute, Aiken, S. C.

The Fisk Herald, Mo., Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Lane College Reporter, Mo., Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.

OKLAHOMA.

Name.	Editor.	City.
Baptist Rival, Bapt	Rev. P. R. Neil	Ardmore
Baptist Informer, Bapt	S. S. Jones	Muskogee

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Christian Banner, Bapt	G. L. P. Taliferro	Philadelphia
The Christian Record	C. A. Tindley	Philadelphia
The Christian Recorder, A. M. E	R. R. Wright, jr	Philadelphia, 631 Pine Street

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Friendship Banner, Bapt	M. P. Hall	Rockhill
South Carolina Herald, Bapt	E. A. P. Cheek	Columbia

TENNESSEE.

National Baptist Union Review, Bapt	J. D. Crenshaw	Nashville, 523 Second Ave., N.
The Christian Index, C. M. E	A. J. Cobb	Jackson
The Signal Index, Bapt	T. O. Fuller	Memphis, Howe Institute

VIRGINIA.

Christian Organizer	W. H. Moses	Lynchburg

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The Tuskegee Student, Wkly., Tuskegee Nor. & Indus. Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

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The Livingstone, Mo., Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.

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The Sodalian, Mo., Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio.

Laing School Visitor, Laing School, Mt. Pleasant, S. C.

The Schofield School Bulletin, Mo., Schofield Normal and Industrial Institute, Aiken, S. C.

The Fisk Herald, Mo., Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Lane College Reporter, Mo., Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.

The Aurora, Mo., Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.
The Weekly Bulletin, Wkly., Samuel Huston College, Austin, Texas.
Tillotson Tidings Bi.-Mo., Tillotson College, Austin, Texas.
The Prairie View Standard, Wkly., Prairie View College, Prairie View, Texas.
Wiley Weekly Reporter, Wkly., Wiley University, Marshall, Texas.
The Augustinian, Mo., St. Augustine's School, Lawrenceville, Va.
The Colored Universalist, Mo., Nor. Tr. Sch., Suffolk, Va.
The Hampton Student, Mo., Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.
The V. N. & I. I. Gazette, Quar., Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg, Va.
The Freedmen's Friend, Quarterly, Christianburg Institute, Cambria, Va.
Storer Record, Mo., Storer College, Harper's Ferry, W. Va.

ORGANS OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Journal National Medical Association, Quar., National Medical Association, C. V. Roman, 1303 Church St., Nashville, Tenn.
National Negro School News, Mo., National Association of Teachers, etc., J. R. E. Lee, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
National Association Notes, Mo., National Association Colored Women's Clubs, Mrs. B. T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
The Crisis, Mo., National Association for the Advancement of the Negro, W. E. B. DuBois, 20 Vesey St., New York, N. Y.
Negro Business League Herald, Mo., National Negro Business League, E. J. Scott and C. H. Moore, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

TRADE JOURNALS.

Small's Negro Trade Journal, T. F. Small, 2225 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
The Gazetteer and Guide, (in interest of railroad employees), James Alexander Ross, Buffalo, N. Y.

MAGAZINES OF GENERAL LITERATURE.

McConico's Monthly Magazine, J. A. McConico, Editor, Birmingham, Ala.
The California Cactus, A. Ivinson Williams, Los Angeles, Cal.
The Paul Jones Magazine, Paul Jones, 1709 Fillmore St., Topeka, Kans.
Southern Life, Warren S. Lowery, Atlanta, Ga.
McGirt's Magazine, James E. McGirt, Philadelphia, Pa.
Florida Tribune, J. C. Forest, Marianna, Fla.
Sparks, C. L. Fisher, 1730 1-2 Fourth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

ORGANS OF FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

ALABAMA.

Name.	Editor.	City.
Birmingham Wide-Awake, U. B. F. & S. M. T.	E. M. Clark	Birmingham, 1806 Second Avenue
The Journal, Masonic	J. A. Binford	Huntsville
The Good Shepherd's Magazine	G. W. Chandler	Montgomery, 916 Greene Street
G. U. O. of O. F.		
Eastern Sunlight	W. M. Barron	Girard

ARKANSAS.

Fraternal Union, G. U. O. of O. F		Fort Smith
The Mosaic Guide, Mosaic Templars	C. E. Bush	Little Rock, 510 W. Ninth Street

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Odd Fellows Journal, G. U. O. of O. F	H. P. Slaughter	Washington, 1344 U Street, N. W.
The National Union, National Benefit Union	The District Pub. Co	Washington, 609 F. Street, N. W.

FLORIDA.

Masonic Forum, Masonic	J. H. Dickerson	Jacksonville

LOUISIANA.

Lafourche Monitor, G. U. O. of O. F	G. C. Bryant	Thibodaux

MISSISSIPPI.

Calanthian Journal, K. of P	W. A. Scott	Edwards
The Mississippi Odd Fellow, G. U. O. of O. F.	C. A. Green	Holly Springs
Taborian Leader	C. S. Dupree	Greenville

OHIO.

Brotherhood	Dr. E. A. Williams	Cincinnati, 17 Temple Court
The Pythian Monitor, K. of P	J. L. Jones	Cincinnati Room 16, Temple Court Building

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ARKANSAS.

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The Mosaic Guide, Mosaic Templars	C. E. Bush	Little Rock, 510 W. Ninth Street

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Tillotson Tidings Bi.-Mo., Tillotson College, Austin, Texas.
The Prairie View Standard, Wkly., Prairie View College, Prairie View, Texas.
Wiley Weekly Reporter, Wkly., Wiley University, Marshall, Texas.
The Augustinian, Mo., St. Augustine's School, Lawrenceville, Va.
The Colored Universalist, Mo., Nor. Tr. Sch., Suffolk, Va.
The Hampton Student, Mo., Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.
The V. N. & I. I. Gazette, Quar., Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg, Va.
The Freedmen's Friend, Quarterly, Christianburg Institute, Cambria, Va.
Storer Record, Mo., Storer College, Harper's Ferry, W. Va.

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National Negro School News, Mo., National Association of Teachers, etc., J. R. E. Lee, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
National Association Notes, Mo., National Association Colored Women's Clubs, Mrs. B. T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
The Crisis, Mo., National Association for the Advancement of the Negro, W. E. B. DuBois, 20 Vesey St., New York, N. Y.
Negro Business League Herald, Mo., National Negro Business League, E. J. Scott and C. H. Moore, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

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The California Cactus, A. Ivinson Williams, Los Angeles, Cal.
The Paul Jones Magazine, Paul Jones, 1709 Fillmore St., Topeka, Kans.
Southern Life, Warren S. Lowery, Atlanta, Ga.
McGirt's Magazine, James E. McGirt, Philadelphia, Pa.
Florida Tribune, J. C. Forest, Marianna, Fla.
Sparks, C. L. Fisher, 1730 1-2 Fourth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

ALABAMA.—Con.

Name.	Editor.	City.
The Mobile Advocate	R. C. Wright	Mobile, 254 St. Michael Street
The Mobile Weekly Press	Press Publishing Co	Mobile, Dauphin & Lawrence Sts.
The Negro Leader	J. H. Furniss	Uniontown
The Negro Fortune Teller	H. J. Richardson	Huntsville
ARKANSAS.		
Hot Springs Echo	E. S. Lockhart	Hot Springs, 339 Malvern Avenue
New Era	J. A. Cowen	Eudora
Union Trumpet	Rev. Ralph Amos	Montrose
The Appreciator-Union	L. D. Jones	Fort Smith, 603 N. Ninth Street
The Opinion-Enterprise	M. A. Clark	Marianna
The Pine Bluff Weekly Herald	J. C. Duke & J. W. Parker	Pine Bluff
Our Review	E. M. Woods	Little Rock, 1015 Wright Avenue
CALIFORNIA.		
Oakland Sunshine	J. M. Bridges	Oakland
The Eagle	J. J. Neimore	Los Angeles, 1306 Central Avenue
Enterprise	T. A. Green	Los Angeles
The Liberator	J. L. Edmonds	Los Angeles, 210 Thorpe Bldg.
The New Age	J. E. Hill	Los Angeles, 829 San Pedro Street
The Western Outlook	J. S. Francis & J. L. Derrick	Oakland, 1175 Seventh Street
COLORADO.		
Colorado Statesmen	J. D. D. Rivers	Denver, 1834 Curtis St., Room 25
The Colorado Eagle	S. J. McClure	Pueblo
The Times		Pueblo
The Trinidad Leader	W. Jordan & Co	Trinidad, 116 W. First Street
DELAWARE.		
Delaware Advocate	Rev. R. C. Hammond	Wilmington

PENNSYLVANIA.

Name.	Editor.	City.
Odd Fellows Journal, G. U. O. of O. F	H. P Slaughter	Philadelphia, 133 Lombard Street

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Pythian World, K. of P	T. H. Henry	Columbia
Odd Fellows Journal of S. C., G. U. O of O. F.	W. M. Gladden	Abbeville

TEXAS.

Helping Hand	R. L. Smith	Waco, 114 Bridge Street
The Reporter	S. C. Gates	Dallas

VIRGINIA.

Fisherman's Net, Galilean Fishermen	Chas. McLouren	Hampton
St. Luke's Herald, Order of St. Luke	Mrs. M. L. Walker	Richmond, 900 St. James Street
The Lodge Journal and Guide G. U O. of O. F.	P. B. Young	Norfolk
The Reformer, True Reformers	Benj. A. Graves	Richmond
The Light of The Race, G. U. O. Sons and Daughters of Peace		Newport News

NEWSPAPERS.

ALABAMA.

Name.	Editor.	City.
Alabama News	W. B. Adams	Union Springs
The Alabama Clipper	E. G. Baker	Birmingham, 73 Highland Station
The Birmingham American	Robert W. Taylor	Birmingham, Rooms 10-11, Mason Building
The Birmingham Reporter	O. W. Adams	Birmingham, 316 1-2 N. 28th St.
The Colored Alabamian	Rev. R. C. Judkins	Montgomery, P. O. Box, 736
The Educator	R. D. Hunt	Huntsville
The Messenger (A farm paper)	C. J. Calloway	Tuskegee Institute

ILLINOIS.

Name.	Editor.	City.
Advance Citizen	H. T. Bowen	Springfield, 1431 E. Carpenter St.
Chicago Conservator	A. J. Carey	Chicago
Inter-State Echo	C. W. Colley	Danville, 5. N. Jackson Street
Leader	W. T. Scott	Springfield
State Capital	J. S. Murray	Springfield
The Argus		Springfield
The Broad Ax	S. A. T. Watkins	Chicago
The Chicago Defender	R. S. Abbott	Chicago, 3159 State Street
The Forum	E. L. Rogers	Springfield, 119 N. 8th. Street
The Illinois Chronicle	Illinois Chronicle Co	Chicago, 3517 State Street
The Illinois Idea	S. B. Turner	Chicago, 134 Van Buren Street
The Weekly Star	R. Y. Webb	Mound City, Box 181

INDIANA.

Indianapolis Recorder	G. P. Stewart	Indianapolis, 236 W. Walnut St.
The Freeman	George L. Knox	Indianapolis, 220 W. Vermont St.
The Plaindealer	J. H. Lott	Indianapolis, 536 Indiana Ave
The Register		Richmond
The World	World Pub. Co	Indianapolis, 24, S. Illinois Street

IOWA.

Iowa State Bystander	Bystander Pub. Co	Des Moines
The Buxton Advocate	D. C. Butler	Buxton

KANSAS.

Enterprise	C. P. Washington	Salina
The Topeka Plaindealer	Nick Chiles	Topeka
Kansas Watchman	Paul Jones	Topeka
Kansas State Ledger	F. L. Jeltz	Topeka
The Wichita Searchlight	W. M. Miller	Wichita, 630 N. Main Street
American Citizen	W. C. Martin	Kansas City, 417 Minnesota Ave.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Name.	Editor.	City.
Record	Record Pub. Co	Washington, 1700 Vermont Ave.
The Washington American	Washington American Pub Company	Washington, Room 12, 494 Louisiana Avenue
The Washington Bee	W. Calvin Chase	Washington, 1109 I. St., N. W.

FLORIDA.

The Florida Sentinel	M. M. Lewey	Pensacola, Box 743
The Florida Standard	A. C. Porter	Jacksonville
The Ocala News	J. D. McCall & J. P. Dunklin	Ocala
Outlook	T. J. D. Cummings	Leesburg
The Pensacola Brotherhood	J. T. Spann	Pensacola
Western Florida Bugle	A. Purdee	Marianna
Florida East Coast News	Rev. B. F. James	Miami
Metropolitan	J. Wesley Davis	Tallahassee

GEORGIA.

Athens Clipper	A. T. Jackson	Athens, Morton, Bldg.
Chronicle	W. R. Mack	Americus
Macon Dispatch	W. G. Johnson	Macon, 365 Cotton Avenue
Georgia Broadax	G. J. White	Atlanta
People's News	P. A. Dunart	Thomasville, 107 Dunart Street
Enterprise	A. T. Atwater	Rome
Progressive Era	M. B. Morton	Athens
The Advocate	W. H. Johnson	Brunswick
The American Citizen	E. B. Barco & S. B. B. Timmons	Atlanta, 15 1-2 S. Broad Street
The Atlanta Independent	B. J. Davis	Atlanta, 16 1-2 N. Broad Street
The Griffin Echo	A. S. Boynton	Griffin
The Independent	W. O. P. Sherman	Savannah
The Savannah Tribune	Sol. C. Johnson	Savannah, 462 W. Broad Street
The Waycross News	T. N. Williamson	Waycross, 12 Samuel Street
The Trailer	Thos. R. Taylor	West Point, Warren Street, Near Terminal Station

MASSACHUSETTS.

Name.	Editor.	City.
The Advocate	J. T. Harrison	Cambridge, 888 Main Street
The Guardian	J. M. Trotter	Boston, 21 Cornhill Street

MICHIGAN.

The Detroit Informer	F. H. Warren	Detroit, 188 Randolph Street
The Detroit Leader	W. P. Kemp	Detroit, 310 Antoine Street

MINNESOTA.

The Appeal	J. Q. Adams	St. Paul, 49 E. Fourth Street
The Twin City Star	C. S. Smith	So. Minneapolis, 1419 Washington Avenue
The Daily Guide	Thomas R. Morgan	St. Paul, 27 Union Block

MISSISSIPPI.

Avalanche	C. B. Williams	Beulah
Central Mississippi Signal	E. P. Jones	Cary
Delta Lighthouse	J. C. Chappelle	Greenville
Natchez Weekly Herald	F. H. Cook	Natchez
National Star	W. H. Mollison	Vicksburg
People's Defender		Jackson
The Star	W. E. Owens	Columbia
The Morning Star	W. I. Mitchell	Columbus
The Charleston Star	P. R. Gibson	Charleston
The Demonstrator	J. H. Jackson	Mound Bayou
New Light	E. E. Perkins	Edwards
The Educator	J. W. Wright	Clarksdale
Negro Star	Pope and Sims	Greenwood
The Light	W. H. Rogers	Vicksburg
The New Era	T. S. Crawford	Indianola
Saturday Times	Rev. D. B. Cleveland	Hollandale
The Woodmen Sentinel	J. A. Q. Williams	Holly Springs
The People's Relief	E. N. Bryant	Jackson

KENTUCKY.

Name.	Editor.	City.
Blue Grass Bugle	E. E. Underwood	Frankfort, 341 Washington Street
Kentucky Reporter	R. T. Berry	Louisville, 10th Street
The Columbian	P. R. Peters	Louisville, 1104 W. Green Street
The Louisville Defender	Defender Pub. Co	Louisville
The Reporter	N. H. Magowan	Mt. Sterling
The Richmond Sentinel	Sentinel Co	Richmond, 127 First Street
Lexington Weekly News	Daniel I. Reid	406 W. Main St., Lexington
The Torchlight	J. E. Wood	Danville, 102 E. Walnut Street

LOUISIANA.

Morgan City Press	Martin A. Lewis	Morgan City
American Citizen	B. L. Toombs	Delhi
The Advanced Messenger	J. B. Lafargue	Alexandria
The Banner	L. F. Germany	Baton Rouge
The Business Journal	Thomas Pub. Co	New Orleans
Louisiana Searchlight	A. W. Berry	Shreveport
News-Enterprise	A. H. Samuels & J. M. Carter	Shreveport
The Republican Liberator		New Orleans
The Southern Age	J. B. Williams	New Orleans
The Weekly Messenger	Albert Bienvenu	St. Martinsville
Watchman	S. H. Ralph	Shreveport
Negro Voice	W. P. Whitfield	Tallulah

MARYLAND.

Afro-American Ledger	J. C. Murphy	Baltimore, 628 N. Eutaw Street
Crusader	Joseph Dorsey	Baltimore, 1516 Riggs Avenue
The Baltimore Times	H. E. Macbeth	Baltimore, Druid Hill Avenue & Wilson Street.
Lancet	Lancet Pub. Co	Baltimore, 600 N. Eutaw Street
Hornet	George T. Day	Frederick
Tri-State News	Clarence Cottman	Salisbury

NEW MEXICO.

Name.	Editor.	City.
The New Age	New Age Pub. & Print Co	Albuquerque, 219 W. Silver Street

NEW YORK

The Amsterdam News	J. H. Anderson	New York, 17 W. 135 Street
The Colored Citizen	Colored Citizen Pub. Co	New York, 334 W. 59th. Street
The Eye	Sumner H. Clark	Brooklyn, 94 Murtle Street
The New York Age	Fred R. Moore	New York, 247 W. 46th Street
The Rochester Sentinel		Rochester, 29 State Street
The Standard Journal	John E. Bruce & Paul H. Bray	Yonkers
Progressive Inquirer	C. S. Evans	Yonkers

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Charlotte Advertiser	J. T. Sanders	Charlotte
The Durham Reformer	W. S. Young	Durham, Box 190
The Home News	A. R. Richardson	Wilmington
Piedmont Advocate	Thos. W. Wallace	Salisbury
The Gazette	S. B. Pride	Charlotte
Signs of the Times	H. F. Woodhouse	Elizabeth City

OHIO.

Cleveland Journal	M. D. Brascher	Cleveland, 2828 Central Ave
The Dayton Record	The Record Pub. Co	Dayton, 41 1-2 Sixth Street
The Cleveland Gazette	H. C. Smith	Cleveland, Blackstone Building
The Union	W. P. Dabney	Cincinnati, 420 McAllister Street

OKLAHOMA.

Beacon		Boley
The American	L. A. Bell	Wagoner
The Boley Progress	W. R. Toliver	Boley
The Guide		Tulsa
The Republican	J. W. Sharp	Muskogee
The Oklahoma Guide	C. N. Perkins	Guthrie

MISSISSIPPI.—Con.

Name.	Editor.	City.
The Times		Hattiesburg
Beacon Light	Rev. M. C. Wright	Hattiesburg
The Weekly Negro World	E. P. Jones	Cary
The Weekly Reporter	J. A. Young, jr	Natchez, 22 Garden Street
The Blade	P. W. Davidson	Greenville
Southern Forum	W. H. Jourdan	Greenville
Central Mississippi Signal	W. A. Singleton & S. S. Lynch	Kosciusko
News Journal	L. S. Nelson	Laurel
Appeal	J. M. Nimocks	Meridian
Headlight	J. C. Hill	Meridian
The Advocate Journal	E. P. Jones	Vicksburg

MISSOURI.

Kansas City Son	Lewis Woods	Kansas City, 723 Charlotte Street
The Central Afro-American	W. H. King	St. Louis, 2138 Market Street
The Signal	O. N. Shackleford	Kansas City, 804 Independence St.
The National Mirror		Kansas City, 117 W. Sixth Street
The Palladium	J. W. Wheeler	St. Louis, 2617 Lawton Avenue
The Professional World	R. L. Logan	Columbia
The Radical	Isaac Frederick	St. Joseph
The Rising Sun	W. Dawson	Kansas City

NEBRASKA.

The Enterprise	T. P. Mahammitt	Omaha, Room 12, Union Block
The Progress		Omaha

NEW JERSEY.

The Appeal	Joseph Summers	Jersey City
The Echo	W. E. Rock	Red Bank
The Montclair Monitor	J. G. Shelton	Montclair, 22 Hartley Street
The Atlantic Advocate	J. A. Lightfoot	Atlantic City, 40 N. Indiana Ave.

TENNESSEE.

Name.	Editor.	City.
Bluff City News	K. I. Chambers	Memphis, 441 Beale Avenue
East Tennessee News	L. A. Carter	Knoxville
Mid-Weekly Progress		Memphis
The Blade	R. Miller	Chattanooga
The Colored Citizen	C. C. Ravenue	Chattanooga
The Major	A. C. Banks	Gallatin
The Colored Citizen	W. H. Melton	Memphis, 864 Willoughby Street
The Nashville Globe	D. A. Hart	Nashville, 447 Fourth Avenue N.
Nashville Clarion	J. T. Turner	Nashville, 409 Gay Street

TEXAS.

Austin Express		Austin
Palestine Plaindealer	W. R. Roberts	Palestine
Texas Guide	Theodore Baughman	Victoria
The Calvert Bugle	T. E. Tolan	Calvert, 419 N. Main Street
The City Times	W. H. Noble, jr	Galveston
The Dallas Express	W. H. King	Dallas, 1607 Jackson Street
The Galveston New Idea	W. H. Bearden	Galveston
The Industrial Era	C. Kirkwood	Beaumont
The Item	J. W. Taylor	Fort Worth
The Herald	M. M. Haynes	Austin, 910 E. Tenth Street
The Watchman	James H. Harrison	Austin
The Voice	J. E. C. Cayton	Manor
The Texas Freeman	C. N. Love	Houston, 409 1-2 Milam Street
The Weekly Hustler	H. C. Lewis	San Antonio
The Western Star	Western Star Pub. Co	Houston
The Daily Metropolitan	A. J. McCauley	Dallas, 2219 Cochran Street
The San Antonio Enquirer	G. W. Bouldin	San Antonio

OKLAHOMA—Con.

Name.	Editor.	City.
The Sun	J. W. Griffith	Ardmore
The Oklahoma Safeguard	C. A. Buchanan	Guthrie
Clearview Patriarch	L. W. Warren	Clearview
The Muskogee Cimeter	W. H. Twine	Muskogee

OREGON.

Oregon New Age		Portland

PENNSYLVANIA.

American Herald		Philadelphia
The Defender		Philadelphia
People's Advocate	J. J. Atwell	Uniontown
The Advocate Verdict	W. H. Craighead	Harrisburg, 10 S. Court Avenue
The Philadelphia Courant	A. P. Caldwell	Philadelphia, 1508 Lombard Street
The Philadelphia Tribune	C. J. Perry	Philadelphia, 718 Sansom Street
The Pilot	J. S. Stemons	Philadelphia, 2341 Lombard Street
Progressive Afro-American	C. J. Walker	Pittsburg, 2518 Wylie Avenue

RHODE ISLAND.

The Advance	Advance Pub. Co	Providence, 910 Westminister St.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Southern Sun		Columbia
Southern Reporter	Southern Reporter Pub. Co	Charleston, 17 Kracke Street
The Charleston Messenger	D. J. Jenkins	Charleston, 20 Franklin Street
Beaufort County News	M. B. Allen	Beaufort
The Defender	W. T. Andrews	Sumter
The Light	C. G. Garrett	Columbia
The People's Recorder	Wm. Howard	Orangeburg
The Rockhill Messenger	C. P. T. White	Rockhill
The Southern Ploughman	Richard Carroll	Columbia, Drawer 42

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(2) A select Bibliography of the Negro American. Atlanta University publication No. 10, 1905. (pp. 9-10 have a Bibliography of the Bibliographies of the Negro.)

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Stowe, Harriet Beecher.—Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin, Boston, 1853.

VIRGINIA.

Name.	Editor.	City.
Staunton Reporter	Thomas E. Jackson	Staunton, 309 N. Augusta Street
The Messenger	Rev. T. D. Atkins	Charlottsville
The New Century	H. W. Grant	Norfolk, Cor. St. Paul & Queen Sts.
The Richmond Planet	J. Mitchell, jr	Richmond, 311 N. Fourth Street
Virginia Headlight	B. T. Hairston	Charlottsville
The Star	T. M. Harris	Newport News, 510 25th Street
American Problem	W. P. Todd	Hampton

WASHINGTON.

The Citizen	Charles S. Parker	Spokane
The Forum	Ella Ryan	Tacoma, 915 Commerce Street
The Republican		Seattle
The Rising Sun	T. L. Cate	Everett
The Seattle Searchlight	Searchlight Pub. Co	Seattle, 2613 E. Madison Street
The Voice of the West	J. N. McPherson	Spokane, E. 207 Second Avenue

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Advocate	Advocate Pub. Co	Charleston
The Clarion	T. L. Higgins	Clarksburg
The Pioneer Press	J. R. Clifford	Martinsburg
The Mountain Leader	T. J. Nutter	Charleston, 604 Kanawha Street
The Sentinel	M. S. Malone	Red Star

WISCONSIN.

The Wisconsin Weekly Defender	J. D. Cooke	Milwaukee, 328 State Street
Wisconsin Weekly Advocate	R. B. Montgomery	Milwaukee, 209 Fifth Street

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*Voting Instructions to Maryland Voters.
*What a Colored Man Should do to Vote.
*Garrison Centenary Leaflet.
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Negro Self-Help in Home Getting.—Kelly Miller.
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II.

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THE SESSION FOR 1912 OPENS JUNE 17, AND CLOSES JULY 12.

For further information write,
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Emancipation Celebration, 1913

Suggestions of Executive Committee of the National Negro Business League Concerning the Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Emancipation of the Negro in the United States.

1. That the third week in October, 1913, be set aside for the celebration, and be known as Fiftieth Anniversary Week.

2. That instead of a Central Exposition, the Schools, Churches, and all other Societies and Organizations in each community, unite and cooperate for the purpose of holding a local celebration; this celebration to take the form of an exposition of the progress in commercial, professional, moral, intellectual and religious directions made by the race in that community.

3. We suggust that where it is possible these expositions be held in connection with existing county or state fair organizations; it will not be necessary to change the regular date for holding such county or state fairs.

4. Wherever it seems feasible, the county or state should be made the unit of organizations for celebration instead of the local community.

5. We advise that especial effort be made to secure in addition to the physical exposition, a programme of appropriate speeches and other literary features; the speakers to be as far as possible the strongest and best men that can be obtained, North and South.

NATIONAL

Negro Business League

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, President

Meets Annually the third week in August

Organized 1900

Its purpose is to bring together Negroes who are engaged in business in order to give them an opportunity to exchange views and to mutually cooperate for their general improvement; also to let the world see that scattered throughout the country are a number of Negroes who are making good in business.

The National Negro Business League has done a great deal toward increasing the amount of business done by Negroes and to induce Negroes to establish business enterprises. At every annual meeting some one gets up and says, "I was induced to go into business because of what I heard Mr. Washington say about the importance of engaging in business," or, "What I heard some one say about how they had made a success in business."

The 1913 Annual Meeting of the National Negro Business League will be held in Chicago, August 21, 22, and 23.

For information concerning the organization of State and Local Negro Business Leagues, address,
EMMETT J. SCOTT, Corresponding Secretary,
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